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Budget Billions Out of Balance With $33,000,000,000 Debt in View Despite Growing National Income

President Indicates an Initial Deficit of $1,098,000,000

Further Billions Must Be Tacked On

Work Relief and Bonus Likely to Add $2,000,000,000 More

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—For the third successive year, President Roosevelt today sent to the Congress a budget prospectively billions of dollars out of balance.

Here, in stark estimates drawn from the budget message and deduced from the congressional situation, is the prospect for the fiscal year running June 30, 1936-June 30, 1937:

Total receipts	$5,654,000,000
"Regular" expenditure	$5,649,000,000
Deficit:	
Obligated balances of previous emergency appropriations	$1,098,000,000
Probable spending for relief	$1,000,000,000
Probable bonus	$1,500,000,000
Possible loss of processing taxes, 1937 alone	547,000,000
Total possible deficit	$4,145,000,000

Other Contingent Liabilities

To this must be added the contingent liability of past processing taxes, some of which have been anticipated and paid out to farmers, others of which may be refunded to processors. The total obligation on the Government may amount to another $1,000,000,000.

In fairness to President Roosevelt, it must be pointed out that of this deficit, only about $2,198,000,000 is of his own direct making. His own budget contemplates a deficit only to that amount, and perhaps less, thus proving his contention that the ascending curve of revenues and the descending curve of expenditures are approaching each other. But the stern fact remains that for whatever cause, the fiscal position of the American nation is as summarized above.

Could the bonus be averted, had processing taxes not been declared illegal, then the conclusions would be drastically different.

In Grip of Tide

But the President is in the grip of forces which at this moment he seems incapable of dominating, and the nation is drawn along with him.

Whether he and the Congress will be able to devise substitute processing taxes which can fulfill the Government's obligation to the farmers, or whether any form of tax or financing sustitute can be made to pay for the bonus, remain serious questions. In any event, by the time the next occupant of the White House takes office, the total national debt seems certain to rise at least to $33,000,000,000.

Even that round sum will be exceeded unless governmental revenues in the fiscal year 1937 rise to a total that has been reached only once before in American history—in 1920. For President Roosevelt estimates that in 1937, receipts of $5,654,000,000, will flow into the Treasury.

Judging by the Record

In 1920, under the highest taxes in the nation's history, the actual collection was $6,694,000,000; in 1929, at the peak of prosperity, it was $4,033,000,000, and in 1932, at the depth of depression, it was $2,121,000,000.

The President's estimates of $5,654,000,000 in receipts in 1937 include $1,943,000,000 in income taxes: the actual collection in 1935 was $1,099,000,000. It includes miscellaneous internal revenue of $2,103,000,000: actual, 1935, $1,657,000,000. It also includes taxes under the Social Security Act, the Motor Transport Act, and the Bituminous Coal Act, of $547,000,000. These taxes may be thrown out the Supreme Court's window, but if they are the tasks they were intended to perform probably will go too, so the deficit may be no greater.

Good Chance for Slip-Up

But the President includes processing taxes of $547,000,000, and these are all too likely to go askew. As a matter of fact, long before the Supreme Court decision, actual collection of processing taxes from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1935, amounted only to $56,000,000.

A total of $148,000,000 had up to Nov. 30, 1935, been impounded as the result of court action. Meantime, the AAA went ahead making its payments to farmers in anticipation of collections. Should the processing tax be held invalid, the Administration will be immediately out of pocket, for the fiscal year 1936, by some $500,000,000 of payments in anticipation of revenue.

Moreover, some processing taxes

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The full text of the President's budget message: Page 8.

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Daniel W. Bell
Director of the Budget

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Jan. 6

AAA—Market Upset by Invalidation

Chicago (AP) — The big commodities markets, stunned by the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the AAA, were thrown into confusion as dealers in farm products affected by the processing taxes sought to determine what influence the ruling would have on the structure of prices.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — So thoroughly was the AAA demolished by the 6-to-3 Supreme Court decision that some observers predicted only a constitutional amendment could rebuild it. This was the situation confronted by President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and Attorney General Cummings in an emergency meeting at the White House this afternoon. The court's opinion rendered by Justice Roberts declared the power claimed by the AAA could be used by the Federal Government, in an extreme case, to destroy local self-government. Not even the powerful minority opinion signed by Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo—saying that state government would far more likely be destroyed by an assumption that "preservation of our institutions is the exclusive concern of any one of the three branches of government"—held much consolation for the group at the White House.

Almost any effort at federal planned economy, observers said, would be thrown out by the theory laid down in the court's decision. The Administration, which has a number of alternative devices to continue its farm policy, is thus confronted with the highest possible hurdle. Discussion of the pros and cons of constitutional amendment will doubtless follow.

President—Emphasizes Showing of Receipts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — President Roosevelt's budget message was in notable contrast to former years. Another yawning deficit was predicted, to be sure, running hardly less than $3,000,000,000, as observers variously estimated. But every effort was seen in the message to make a good financial showing—presumably looking toward denaturing the Republican campaign attacks on the budget.

Where Mr. Roosevelt in the past tended to figure the budget at its possible worst, this time he takes tax receipts at their best—counting on taxes larger than 1929 and only exceeded by the 1920 all-time peak. In addition, a number of taxes which may be invalidated by the Supreme Court were counted on, including the AAA processing taxes outlawed this afternoon.

"The increase in revenues," said an optimistic key phrase, "would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief," and "There is today no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the policy of 1933."

The message summarized and interpreted: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Italy Shifts to Air Offensive

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Addis Ababa — The "whole town" of Daggah Bur, including the Ethiopian Red Cross unit there, was said by the Ethiopian Government to have been laid waste by a deluge of Italian aerial bombs. The number of victims is unknown, said the terse report. If confirmed, this bombing may prove to have been the most serious since the outbreak of the war. A series of lesser bombings was also announced, indicating that the war is shifting to the air in an Italian effort to compensate for reverses on the ground.

Rome — Italy reported a sharp skirmish on the southern front, in which there were more than 150 Ethiopian casualties, according to the Italian version. An Ethiopian encampment on the Ganale Dorya River, about 25 miles north of Dolo, was said to have been wiped out.

"We are now ready to drive ahead," officers of the Southern Army said.

British Aroused

London — The Red Cross bombings have set in motion a train of highly significant events here:

1. Leftists in particular are appalled at the bombing horrors, and observers are comparing the feeling to that aroused by the submarine attacks in the World War.

2. Three liners have been suddenly converted into troop transports, to strengthen the African garrisons The Scythia, of approximately 18,000 tons, is sailing Wednesday, with guns and men for the Mediterranean. The 16,800-ton California and the 13,000-ton Vandyke are similarly requisitioned, and the 19,700-ton Laconia and the 19,600-ton Samaria are expected to be called soon.

3. The passing of a second Swede shot in the Dolo Red Cross tragedy was reported by the British Ambassador to Ethiopia, but confusion in the name made it possible that the report referred to the first fatality.

Paris — The French Atlantic fleet will drop anchor at Casa Blanca, Morocco, only 200 miles from Gibraltar, late this month. Just about that time the League will be discussing the oil sanction.

Munitions Vanish—French Investigate Plot

Paris (AP) — The French Government is investigating a suspected plot to divert 3000 army rifles and machine guns to Italy. A carload of arms disappeared from the Toulouse freight yard on Jan. 4. After a hasty check-up, it was learned the car had been routed to the port of La Nouvelle, where, authorities said, the load could easily have been transferred to a ship.

Officials suspected the unauthorized routing was perpetrated by persons seeking to get the arms to Italy. Some also thought the carload might have been intended for a Spanish revolutionary coup.

Naval—Hope Dims on Keeping Ratios

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Discussions at the Naval Conference, resumed after the holidays, made it apparent that all hope of continuing general naval limitation and ratios is ended for the present. The conference is not over, and there is still a definite prospect of achieving some formula for advance notice of naval building programs, as well as limitation in detailed types and sizes of ships. But taxpayers must face the like-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

How's Business?

An index of business activity designed especially for The Christian Science Monitor is published on the financial page today. It will appear every Monday.

Accompanying the introduction of the series is an explanatory article by The Christian Science Monitor's statistician.

Boston Mayor For Reform In City Finances

Mansfield to Seek Legislation for Improvement of Conditions

Boston Today—*also sees*—Norton denied privilege to make further disclosures in Boston school case — Three important bills filed as Legislature convenes—Curley seek to build new Suffolk courthouse free of Boston restrictions—Four police captors of Repucci announce they will turn over any reward to widow of slain guard.

Mayor—Delivers Address to City Council

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield looked both ways today when he delivered his annual address to the newly convened Boston City Council.

Looking forward, the Mayor foresaw reduction of Boston's bonded indebtedness by $37,000,000 during the next five years; an effort to engage the State's help in supporting the relief burden; an improved method of tax assessment to be worked out for the city by Harvard and M. I. T. experts. The Mayor also promised that he would resubmit the plan for consolidating city departments which the council rejected.

Looking backward, the Mayor was pleased to record a drop during 1935 for welfare expenditures as compared with the two previous years. He also pointed to the reorganization of the budget department, which he said would be continued, and the modernization of the welfare department. Mr. Mansfield also told his new council of the building of 150 new streets, increased collections in taxes of $6,000,000 more in 1935 than in 1933. The funded debt, through reductions over two years, is now lower than on Jan. 1, 1934, he said.

A full report of Mayor Mansfield's message is on Page 2.

Schools—Norton Halted In Seeking Council Action

Long arm of the school investigation reached into the city council meeting today and upset precedents of a generation as Councilor Clement A. Norton was denied the floor to speak in favor of an order which might lead to the Legislature ousting members of the present School Committee. Councilor Norton said his order was based on the report of the Suffolk County Grand Jury which held that "inertia, looseness and possibly corruption is prevalent within the confines of the School Committee."

Councilor Norton, who precipitated the current investigation by voicing rumors going the rounds of City Hall, introduced an order requesting the Mayor to consider the advisability of asking the Legislature to remove the committee. The order was referred to the rules committee. Councilor Norton then asked for unanimous permission to speak in behalf of his bill. It was understood that he was going to make further disclosures in the case which has shocked Boston parents, teachers and taxpayers for nearly a month.

It was considered a matter of course that he would be granted the floor. No member has been denied this right in the memory of City Council attachés. But Councilor James E. Agnew of Ward 21 uttered the single objection needed to halt Mr. Norton.

Spectators and newspapermen gasped in astonishment, but President Fitzgerald rapped for order and quickly proceeded with other business.

After the session Councilor Agnew explained his action by stating that he did not think members of the city council should indulge in discussions of shortcomings of other legislative bodies.

Legislature—All Ready to Go Into Action

The Massachusetts General Court, whose name State House groups say may or may not be changed to the Curley General Court at the close of this session, resumed activities at 2 o'clock this afternoon, all ready to express its pleasure upon 428 proposed pieces of legislation.

Although the future holds plenty of activity for the Massachusetts legislators, there was a dearth of it today. After about seven minutes, sessions were adjourned. The House passed an order that it would meet on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays this year, Tuesdays and Thursdays will be reserved for committee hearings. Only a few members attended the opening session.

Expected to produce heated debates on Beacon Hill are the

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New Course Charted For Labor Laws

Social Insurance Tops Problems Before American Regional Parley Called by Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The delegates and experts attending the American Regional Labor Conference, convened under the auspices of the International Labor Office at Geneva at the invitation of the Chilean Government, have settled down to tackle a program which may yield some historic results in labor and social welfare regulations in the new world.

Last-minute arrivals, including that of the United States delegation led by Miss Frieda Miller of the New York State Labor Department, brought the total of participants to 60. Members of the Geneva governing body, with their experts, bring the number to about 100. All American countries are represented with the exception of Salvador.

Important Delegations

The majority have sent full delegations, which means the inclusion of government, employers' and employees' representatives. In a few cases it has been found impossible to include workers' delegates and, in isolated cases, delegations have been restricted to government nominees. The importance attached to the conference in Latin-American quarters is reflected in the constitution of their delegations, representatives being chosen from the ranks of students of labor and social questions.

The United States delegation consists of Miss Frieda Miller and Ambassador Hoffman Philip, government delegates; Joseph C. Molanplay, employers' delegate; William Hutcheson, workers' delegate, and Consul John B. Faust as secretary. Among the most prominent participants in other delegations are Alejandro Unsain, Argentina; Alfonso Bandeira de Mello, director of the Brazilian Department of Labor; Pablo Guillen, head of the Bolivian Labor Office; Enrique Sandoval, Cuban labor expert; Dr. Walter Riddell, Canada; Edgardo Robagliatti, Peru's labor director, and Mariano Bustos, Chile. Although the subject of female and child labor occupies a prominent position in the discussions Miss Miller is the only woman delegate to the conference.

Ranking Officials

Harold B. Butler, the British director of the International Labor Office, and seven members of the governing body arrived in Santiago on New Year's Eve. With them were 29 officials of the permanent secretariat. Four other officials of the secretariat arrived a week earlier to prepare for the conference in col-

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AAA Killed by Supreme Court As Invasion of States' Rights; New Deal Hit in 6-3 Decision

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Owen J. Roberts
Justice Who Read Majority Opinion on AAA

Farm Program of Planned Economy Destroys Local Self-Government and Exceeds Welfare Clause, Roberts Holds in Majority Opinion

$1,000,000,000 in Taxes Involved; Rulings on TVA and Cotton Delayed

Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo Dissent and See 'Absurd Consequences'—Roosevelt Studies Verdict, Silent on Next Move—Congress Considers Substitutes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—By a 6-to-3 decision in a breathless Supreme Court room today, the main pillar of the New Deal's agricultural program was broken to bits in an opinion so sweeping that nothing short of a constitutional amendment seemed possible to re-erect it.

The court then adjourned until next Monday without announcing decisions on TVA and the Bankhead Cotton Act.

The opinion, overthrowing the processing taxes of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was read by Mr. Justice Roberts and it was concurred in by the Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Vandevanter, McReynolds, Sutherland and Butler.

The minority opinion, vigorously assailing the reasoning of the majority, was presented by Mr. Justice Stone, and was concurred in by Associate Justices Brandeis and Cardozo.

Roosevelt Statement

At the White House the following statement was issued:

"The President at 2:30 p. m. today, in conference with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Agriculture, will begin a preliminary study of the Supreme Court's decision and dissenting opinion handed down today in the AAA case.

"I emphasize that this will be a preliminary study because of the general belief that before final analysis is possible—there being two opinions, majority and minority, and many other legal aspects to be considered—there will be three or four other conferences within the next three or four days.

No Other Statement

"No announcement will be made after today's conference, and none can be expected until final analysis of the opinions has been arrived at."

But in Congress, the legislative halls buzzed with excitement, and a dozen new proposals were offered immediately. The Administration's determination to push through the controlled farm production program, even if the processing taxes were declared invalid, appeared to have run on a rock, in view of the sweeping nature of the Roberts decision.

Majority View

According to the majority opinion by Mr. Justice Roberts, the AAA law, if upheld, would destroy the basis of local self-government.

"Hamilton himself," he declared, "the leading advocate of broad interpretation of the power to tax and to appropriate for the general welfare, never suggested that any power granted by the Constitution could be used for the destruction of local self-government in the states."

Minority View

Contrary to this view, Mr. Justice Stone contended, for the minority:

"A tortured construction of the Constitution is not to be justified by recourse to extreme examples of reckless congressional spending which might occur if courts could not prevent—expenditures which even if they could be thought to effect any national purpose, would be possible only by action of a legislature lost to all sense of public responsibility."

$1,000,000,000 Involved

Besides the constitutional issues in the case, the Government has a financial stake in the result only second to the gold clause cases.

About $1,000,000,000 in processing taxes has been collected from the beginning; $353,000,000 in the fiscal year 1934; $521,000,000 in the fiscal year 1935, and $65,000,000 in the fiscal year to date. In addition to this, $150,000,000 in processing taxes are now impounded. Lengthy litigation is expected over the effort to restore these taxes to the processors from which they have been gathered.

Executive Authority

Between the case just decided, and the recent Schechter case, the authority of the Executive has sustained two blows by the judiciary which apparently render most of the New Deal's economic and social program invalid, insofar as it would attempt to regulate or control manufacture or farm production. The Roberts ruling today seemed almost to make unnecessary rulings on the amended AAA under the Louisiana Rice Millers case. It was a foregone conclusion that the Bankhead Cotton case brought by Lee Moor, Texas cotton grower, would be declared unconstitutional on the same logic as the AAA opinion.

Welfare Clause

Of great constitutional importance is the comment on the general welfare clause of the Constitution, contained in the court's opinion today. Mr. Justice Roberts declared the court had never clearly defined the clause, which grants certain powers to Congress. He said today, however, the court took the view of Mr. Justice Story, who espoused the interpretation of Hamilton.

"Hamilton," he said, "on the other hand, maintained the clause confers a power separate and distinct from those later enumerated, is not re-

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U.S. Neutrality Pushing France Toward Soviets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 6—America's neutrality policy is seen here as flinging France still further into the arms of Soviet Russia. Ratification of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance accord—which has been pending now for over eight months—is expected to be precipitated by the necessity of assuring France of wartime supplies of oil and other raw materials formerly furnished by the United States.

This precipitation of the Franco-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Hoover Expresses Ire Of G.O.P. at Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Cries of fury from Republican sources over the Roosevelt annual message mingled with new adverse comments hastily put out over the budget message today.

Even with these two declarations, Mr. Roosevelt was not yet done with the statement of his case, however, for on Wednesday he delivers a brand new broadside before the annual Jackson Day dinner here which will be re-transmitted by wire and radio to simultaneous Democratic dinners all over the country.

The sound and the fury elicited by these triple declarations from the Republicans accompanied by a hubbub of applause from the Democrats, leaves no doubt that an election is approaching, and that political warhorses of all parties are joyously sniffing the battle from afar.

Hoover Is Disgusted

Former President Hoover, at Ogden, Utah, issued a statement citing the President's annual message as "a good sample of the political method of accusing everyone as being terribly wicked and corrupt who objects to the many departures of the New Deal" from what he described as "proper national objectives and ideals."

Mr. Hoover's typewritten statement said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's message on the state of the nation might have been entitled 'War on Earth and Ill Will Among Men.' It was a good oratorical word picture of proper national objectives and ideals, and a good sample of the political method of accusing everyone as being terribly wicked and corrupt who objects to the many departures of the New Deal from these objectives and ideals.

"It also embraced the familiar theme that before the date of creation was moved to March 4, 1933, 'the world was without form and void.'

"A few samples of the many departures from the ideals stated might be cited. The President said: 'I, the Executive, . . . established a due relationship between Government and people. They were an appeal from . . . the clamor of partisan interest to the ideal of public interest.'

"The disregard of the nonpartisan civil service and the horde of 250,000 spoils appointees seem to leave something lacking in the fruition of this ideal.

"The warning that 'the only thing to fear is fear' has daily practical reminders, as we witnessed for the first time in American history the administrative official using fear to coerce the common man.

"The President implies that, prior to the creative era, the unemployed were dependent upon inadequate private charity and that some new unknown wicked person wants to consign them back to such a state. The fact is that they were adequately cared for almost wholly by federal, state and local public funds, but under local administration and responsibility. Having violated that ideal of American government and being in a stupendous mess, a bogey is set up to create fear in those on relief.

"The most ominous note of all was the President's warning that the power he has assumed would be dangerous in other hands. 'In 34

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'Tr' in Telegram Means—Many Things

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Up to his ears in work, United States District Attorney Peirson M. Hall recently dashed off this cryptic note to his friend, Frank Parrish, Special Assistant United States Attorney General in Washington:

"Dear Frank: Leave here Jan. 4 by tr. res. $50 plate Jackson Day."

Mr. Parrish understood Mr. Hall would start for Washington, Jan. 4, and wanted him to reserve a seat at the Jackson Day dinner, so he sent this telegram:

"Does 'tr.' stand for train, trolley, tractor, tram, truck, triplane, transport or trawler stop or do you intend to tramp, trod, trot, trek, trudge or trundle stop please advise."

Mr. Hall rose unsteadily and walked to an open window. Through his thought flashed track, travel, traverse, trip, trail, transatlantic, transpacific, transcontinental.

Suddenly he felt as if he were floating through space—like the man on the flying—

So Mr. Parrish in Washington received a one-word telegram:

"Trapeze."

Hitler to Draft Youths Over 10 Into State Groups

BERLIN, Jan. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler is preparing during 1936 to draft all of Germany's boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 into a gigantic "State Youth" organization to serve the cause of National Socialism. About 12,000,000 youths, it is said, will be affected.

It is planned to make the membership compulsory, as are the Labor Service and the Reich's military training.

Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth leader, mentioned the uncompleted scheme "to serve the German people" in his New Year's message: "Hitler to Youth." He said he had been charged with the "entire education of Germany's youth outside the schoolrooms."

Der Führer's aim, as Herr von Schirach expressed it at the recent Nuremberg convention of the State Socialist Party, is to take the Reich's future citizens early, train them young and conduct them through labor service and military training, then into military reserve organizations with simultaneous membership in either the brown-shirted Storm Troops or the Schutz Staffel, the black-shirted Hitler Guards.

This effort to control the Reich's youth has been one cause of the present church conflict.

Der Führer has ordered, Herr Schirach said, that "without exception every boy and girl must follow the example of the Hitler youth by beginning to serve the state early, and thereby Germany's future. . . ."

All children between the ages of 10 to 14 will be in the "Young Folk" group (those younger than members of the Hitler Youth organization) by the end of 1936, he asserted.

"The best of these will be chosen for the Hitler Youth," Herr von Schirach added.

Gillis Inaugurated Quietly Without A Smile on His Face

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Garbed in black and wearing galoshes and a pink carnation, Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, walked quietly into City Hall today and was inaugurated Mayor of Newburyport.

The mild reticence that marked his third successful campaign was in utter contrast to his previous administrations when his fiery, blustery tactics earned him the euphonious title "Bad Boy Mayor."

He failed to smile during the brief inaugural ceremony.

The modishly clad wife of the youthful mayor, who at two previous inaugurations had witnessed much more activity, smiled in evident approval at the simplicity of things.

For it was she, "Bossy" once explained, who was responsible for the quiet and peaceful campaign which recently saw him elected.

Indian Children Add $3 To Fund for Will Rogers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Add to unusual contributions for the Will Rogers Memorial Fund $3 from some little Cherokee Indian boys and girls.

Several years ago, Mr. Rogers, while touring the South, was taken into the Cherokee Indian tribe on the reservation, about 70 miles from here. The older Indians did not forget him, neither did the little dusky children on the reservation, and great was their grief over his passing.

"He was a member of our tribe and a friend of ours," the children told Chairman Charles A. Webb in presenting their gift.

Mr. Rogers was proud of his Cherokee Indian ancestry and often spoke of it. Both his parents were part Cherokee, being connected with the Cherokees in Oklahoma. The Carolina Cherokees comprise the eastern band, a portion of which was moved to Oklahoma many years ago. About 3000 reside on the reservation.

Primer of American Forestry Marks 60 Years of Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Forestry in the United States marks its 60th anniversary this year. To commemorate this occasion, and to facilitate the nation's attempt to make its 125,000,000 people "forest-conservation minded," the American Tree Association has printed 4,300,000 copies of the Forestry Primer for educational purposes.

This primer now in its 43d edition, under the direction and scholarship of Charles Lathrop Pack, is being distributed largely to schools and colleges, and this edition will also include the CCC camps and other educational groups.

Evidencing his great desire to improve the forests of the world as well as of this country Mr. Pack sent millions of tree seeds to Europe after the war. Today it is reported that they are making excellent progress in France, Belgium, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Demonstration Forests

In the Association's Forestry News Digest, Mr. Pack's further interest is shown by his gifts of "demonstration forests" to the University of Washington and Syracuse University.

In commenting on this, the Digest says:

"He has established chairs of forests management and forest research at leading forestry colleges. In the Forestry Primer Mr. Pack highly praises 'the editors of the nation who are making the American people forestry minded.'

"Here are some important dates in forestry history:

"1876—$2000, appropriated and Franklin B. Hough employed to investigate timber conditions in the United States. Report sent to Congress by President Hayes.

"1886—Act creating Division of Forestry in Department of Agriculture, June 30.

"1891—President authorized to establish forest reserves March 3. Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve proclaimed by President Harrison on March 30.

"1897—Present National Forest Act passed June 4.

"1901—Division of Forestry becomes Bureau of Forestry July 1.

"1905—Bureau of Forestry becomes Forest Service February 1.

"1911—Weeks Law passed March 1.

"1924—Clarke-McNary Bill signed June 7.

"1928—McNary - Woodruff Act signed April 30.

"1928—McSweeney - McNary Act signed May 22.

"1933—President Roosevelt sends forest work relief message to Congress March 21.

"1933—First Civilian Conservation Corps camp established April 17.

Fine Co-operation

"In his statement in the new edition, Mr. Pack said:

"'I believe the fine co-operation given the educational campaign of the American Tree Association by newspapers and magazine editors will, before long, have aroused the public to demand that timber be grown on thousands of acres of what is now idle land, as a well-ordered project of public policy.'

"On the back page of the new edition Pack again uses the quotation from Theodore Roosevelt which has been made familiar to millions. This has appeared in every edition. It reads:

"'A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as helpless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish, and with them all the benefits. When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones you are acting the part of good citizens.'"

Forestry Figures

Following are some forestry figures brought up to date by the American Tree Association in this same edition of the Forestry Primer:

"North America, with one twelfth of the world's people, uses about one half of all the timber consumed in the world.

"We use, in one form or another, about 14,500,000,000 cubic feet of wood every year in this country. This means that about 400,000,000 trees of average size are cut from the forests every year, or trees that would cover nearly 15,600 square miles or an area equal to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Delaware.

"When the Indian roamed this country there were some 822,000,000 acres of forested land. Much of this has been cut for farm and pasture, for cities and suburbs, as our population has grown. It is estimated that we now have nearly 99,000,000 acres of untouched forest (old growth saw timber), and 313,000,000 acres covered with growth of more or less commercial value. There are about 83,000,000 arres of land having little or no forest growth which are practically idle.

Telephone Poles

"Something like 4,000,000 trees are cut annually for telegraph and telephone poles. We use 300,000,000 fance posts every year.

"Railroads use about 95,500,000 new wood ties every year. There are 3000 ties under every mile of track.

"It takes about 50 acres of spruce trees to make the paper for one Sunday edition of a metropolitan newspaper or the cutting of a square mile of timber land every month.

"Forest fires in the United States during 1934 cost us $124,000 a day.

Billions of Feet

"What will it mean to prosperity when such great manufacturing centers as Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and Ohio, have to import lumber in billions of feet every year to keep their factories going? New York imports about 3,000,000,000 feet annually or 97 per cent of the quantity it uses. What will it mean to state and national prosperity when industries have to slow down and cut pay rolls because of the mounting cost of forest products? We think of California as one of the states with thousands of acres of uncut forests, yet the State uses more than it produces.

The last figures available show nearly 42,000,000 acres were swept by flames in 1934. It is estimated it would cost $450,000,000 to reforest this burned-over land and that it would take over 400 years to accomplish it at the rate we are now doing it.

Nature provides some trees with greater powers of resistance than others, but there are 200,000 known kinds of tree-attacking insects, and their attacks upon the trees are going on all the time."

Drive on Witchcraft Waged in Normandy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rouen, France

A CAMPAIGN to rid Normandy of witchcraft and to stamp out fortune-telling has been started by the ecclesiastical authorities here.

Spiritualism, occultism, table-rapping, hypnotism, soothsaying and similar "perversions of the mystical instinct" are the evils from which it is hoped to banish from Norman villages and towns, where they are particularly rampant.

Fortune-telling, it is asserted, is the only "industry" which, in Normandy, has not been affected by the economic crisis. Norman newspapers, like those of Paris, carry big advertisements of astrologers, seers and fakirs, who promise health, fortune and happiness. One fortune teller has engaged the services of an advertising agency with an office in Paris, and is reputed to get splendid returns from his "copy."

Leave Drink Alone, Dean Tells Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Asserting that drunken drivers are a "national menace, deserving no mercy," Dr. Ludd M. Spivy, president of the Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla., and former dean of Birmingham-Southern College, here, where he addressed the students, challenged youth to be intelligent enough to leave liquor alone.

"An intoxicated person is a primitive wild animal," Dr. Spivy said "The brakes on his instinctive emotions have been released and he is speeded up beyond his control.

"But liquor does not stimulate," he added. "It only seems to stimulate. It makes a person physically colder, blinder, deafer and dumber. Liquor makes one uglier and most of us can't afford to be an uglier.

"Men and women who get drunk to escape an inferiority complex find themselves in the grip of more tragic dejection on the morning after," he said.

Alabama Court Upholds Validity of School Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Supreme Court has upheld the validity of all 1935 legislation affecting school bonds and warrants, clearing the way for city and county boards to obtain federal loans and grants for school building construction.

The Supreme Court issued an advisory opinion at the request of Gov. Bibb Graves after a Boston firm of bond attorneys had asked that certain sections of the laws which appeared might conflict with each othe be cleared up. With the court's ruling, the State Department of Education and various city and county boards are offering or preparing to offer for sale, warrants backed by special taxes. The building program is expected to cost approximately $5,000,000.

End to Liquor Traffic Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Going on record as condemning the liquor traffic and advocating the use of good motion pictures and good reading, the Virginia branch of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons ended its forty-first annual convention at Petersburg, Va.

The organization resolved "to affirm an uncompromising condemnation of the revitalized liquor traffic and commit ourselves to the objective of the ultimate extinction of the liquor business, and that we urge legislators and officers of the law—city, county, state and nation—to enact and enforce measures that will look to the extermination of the traffic."

Old Colors Kept in 15 States

Fifteen states will retain the same color combinations of their 1935 automobile license plates in 1936, merely reversing them as to background and numerals.

Men Who Framed U. S. Constitution Termed Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Anyone bold enough to suggest that a group of men drawn from a handful of states along the Atlantic seaboard 150 years ago could not have foreseen and provided a remedy for conditions forced upon us by an industrial civilization in a population of 130,000,000, is a radical who should be deported, according to M. A. Wright, attorney of Conway, S. C.

Mr. Wright expressed this opinion before a district meeting of the South Carolina Education Association in Greenville, S. C., recently, in a sweeping challenge to those who would "save the Constitution" at all costs, regardless of conflicting changes in our economic and social structure requiring basical and comprehensive revision.

Do But Slight Honor

"We do but slight honor to the memory of the framers of the Constitution urging that view," he said. "If ever a group of radicals assembled in any quarter of the globe, it was the company of men who met in Philadelphia in 1787. They scuttled monarchy. They established representative government. They propounded for the first time the doctrine that there might be a dual sovereignty—state and national—over the same geographical territory. They established the judiciary as the final authority in Government, giving to the courts the power to nullify an act of Congress and to restrain the executive arm.

"We do but move along the line of the tradition they established when we suggest new remedies for new occasions.

"No more important duty rests upon us all than to preserve inviolate the right of complete freedom to express any view or belief than can be put into decent language. If our newspapers are hampered by archaic libel laws, they should be set free. If our teachers are terrorized by boards of trustees, they should be set free.

Removal of Barriers

"Whatever barriers may exist to complete freedom of thought, belief or speech should be written down, so that we know the truth. Some barriers are not legal; they are merely social. In whatever form they may exist, they should fall before the determination that one man's thought may pass freely and without restriction to every other man.

"It is, of course, not necessary to say these things to followers of Thomas Jefferson," continued Mr. Wright. "It should not be necessary to say them in a land where he lived. But a national political campaign some years ago demonstrated that all Democrats had not completely absorbed Jefferson's ideas touching freedom of religious worship. The 'teachers' oath' bill of the last session of the General Assembly, happily withdrawn without casualties, indicates that some among us may not wish our teachers to be entirely free to criticize the form or structure of our Government, when every other citizen spends most of his time 'berating the Government.' The state has a right to expect that teachers shall strive to create an atmosphere in which new ideas may be expressed without misgiving or reservation."

D. A. R. Asks Backing For U. S. Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has called upon the people of South Carolina to join in paying deferred tribute to South Carolina's three illustrious signers of the federal Constitution.

She said, "This society feels that the time is opportune to register its faith in that document which is the charter of our liberties, and is, perhaps still adequate for present needs."

The society does not want to be selfish in the matter, however, and a cordial invitation is extended to all South Carolinians who believe in the Constitution as the foundation stone of our Government, to contribute to this too long delayed tribute to those distinguished men of that time.

Los Angeles Population Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Based on the new issue of the Los Angeles Directory Company, the city's population has increased 20,000 in the past year, now totaling 1,454,300 persons. Said to be the largest in its history, the 1936 directory contains 684,376 names.

Study of Art by Engineers Is Urged at Drexel Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6—Engineers may benefit greatly from the study of art, declared Philip C. Staples, member of the board of trustees of Drexel Institute, at a private view Jan. 3 of the newly rearranged art collection owned by the institute.

Those engineers whose appreciation of beauty has been developed through attention given to art and museum exhibits, will have "a sizable bulge" over their competitors "in the successful pursuit of professional attainment and the almighty dollar," said Mr. Staples, who is president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Artistic Values

Through such exhibits, he continued, they can develop "a quickened sense of artistic values . . . values on which prices and profit are to so great an extent dependent and which must find their place in successful merchandising or servicing.

"Give me pleasing design and color," Mr. Staples went on, "both according to my average and somewhat practical taste, and I begin to look up—and so do you!—not only in the galleries and museums, but at every turn in life. We love that combination—in a building or a picture, a motorcar or a bridge. . . . Such things don't just happen—someone has made it his arduous business to turn them out, to make them more admirably than others have, and to make us praise, and want to use or possess, his more attractive product."

Ridiculed View

Mr. Staples ridiculed the view that the machine age has destroyed beauty. Man has produced few more graceful things than a modern ship, a great power generator or a tall city building, he declared. Artists need to "catch up" with all this beauty, he added, and to realize that we are in the midst of another renaissance.

The newly arranged art exhibit at Drexel Institute, a college mainly concerned with engineering, comprises paintings gathered by John D. Lankenau, brother-in-law of the founder, and by Anthony J. Drexel himself, together with a number of gifts from individuals.

The collection includes examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century art in Germany, Italy, France and America, with various paintings by members of the Barbizon school.

Based on Theory

The new arrangement has been based on the theory that paintings should be viewed as nearly as possible as they would be seen if hung in the home. Later, it is planned to prepare a showing of carvings and tapestry in the same intimate manner.

Since the collection was first opened to the public in 1903 in East Hall, it has outgrown the facilities of the gallery provided, and the committee in charge of its arrangement has decided to use the walls of the Sarah Drexel Van Rennselaer Dormitory for permanent exhibition of part of it.

Guests at the private view were received by Dr. Parke Kolbe, president of the institute, in the Great Court. Mr. Staples spoke at a program in the auditorium, at which music was provided by artists from the Curtis Institute. Following this program, the gathering repaired to the art gallery, which was to be open to the public again on Jan. 6.

New Social Order Declaimed by Roper Challenge to Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—In outlining the various evolutionary social changes that have transpired during the past 50 years, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, speaking before the golden anniversary celebration of Wofford College's gamma chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, of which he is a charter member, declared that none was more significant to him than the transfer from the independent to the interdependent social economy.

"We can no longer solve our problems without regard for others," Mr. Roper told his audience of about 200 members of the organization. "We need to realize through a study of national and world conditions that political liberty cannot survive economic displacement, but we must also realize that economic safety must meet new breadths in service to all. To work this out will require an extensive educational program in truth, research and in wisely applying the same."

Secretary Roper pointed out that the new social order is a challenge to the service, initiative and constructive leadership of the young men of today. He added that one of the most baffling problems confronting the American economic structure is the proper co-ordination of agriculture and industry. What is being done now, he explained, in the absence of quickly readjusting the tariff and other trade barriers is to provide adequate relief for agriculture.

Devising of worth while and gainful employment for citizens was cited by the secretary as another perplexing difficulty facing the country. "To the solution of this," he asserted, "we need all the research possible, and the keenest sympathy and interest of all citizens. This is a patrotic duty that should appeal to fresh and vigorous youth."

Raleigh Democrats Put Ban on Verbal Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—New campaign tactics, for this section at least, were recently engaged in by Dr. Ralph McDonald, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

In some respects, the move was like a joint debate—but not altogether. The southern office seeker no longer dons his broad-brimmed hat and goes up and down the land waging verbal battles with his opponent. This practice has been abandoned "in the interest of party harmony."

Dr. McDonald invited members of the press to attend a conference between himself and A. J. Maxwell, state commissioner of revenue, in the latter's office here. He put certain questions regarding taxation to Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Maxwell answered in his own way. It was a decisionless bout. The newsmen simply reported questions and answers.

Mr. Maxwell is not a candidate. He simply attacked certain figures given by Dr. McDonald, who is running on an anti-sales tax platform.

Foreign Residents Of Shanghai Total Less Than 50,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The past five years have shown approximately a 25 per cent increase in the number of Americans resident in the International Settlement of Shanghai, according to complete returns of the Shanghai Municipal Council census just announced. The present total is 2017, or 409 more than the 1608 shown by the last census. This is well under the high mark of 2264 in 1920, however.

Of the 53 nationalities represented in a total of 1,149,443 people listed in the present census, Chinese are in the great majority with 1,120,860 which is an increase of 15 per cent during the past five years. The total population of the Settlement (including the so-called Outside Roads area) was 998,302 in 1930. Japanese are the second largest group with 20,242, their previous total having been 18,620; next come British with 5695, their five-year increase having been 374. Russians, despite some movement from the French Concession as result of a less friendly political attitude there, actually reduced in total to 3017 from 3487.

It must be remembered that the Settlement is but one of three municipalities making up the whole city of Shanghai. The other foreign area is the French Concession, and lying all about both Settlement and Concession is Chinese territory known as the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Few foreigners live in Chinese territory, however.

According to the 1930 census, the total listing of foreigners came to 48,806. Americans in the French Concession then totaled 1541, giving a total for Settlement and Concession of 3149. If the Concession has increased correspondingly with the Settlement this total must now be around 4000, or nearly half the British total.

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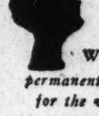
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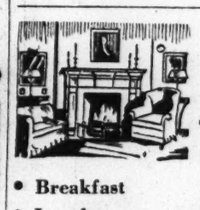
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

lihood of a new naval race involving the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and perhaps Russia.

This conclusion was made inescapable when it developed Japan would refuse any concealed device for continuing the present ratios. The only alternative would seem to be a simple advance notice of construction, giving each power full freedom to plan as many new warships as desired.

British delegates accepted this situation in effect, by indicating they would urge bilateral agreements on new building programs, even though ratios and all schemes to perpetuate them are abandoned.

Wilhelmshafen, Germany — Germany's third "vest pocket" battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee, was placed in service. Constructed under Germany's building plan for 1931-36, it has a 10,000-ton displacement and is equipped with six 11-inch guns.

Security—Act Called Defense Against Depression

Washington — The year 1936 will witness the first step of a long-range effort to prevent recurrence of what America has gone through in the last five years, said Chairman John G. Winant of the Social Security Board, in an article written for the Associated Press. This year, he declared, will go down in history as marking the first national organization to provide some reasonable degree of economic security during unemployment. It will record the paving of the way toward a nationwide system of old-age pensions on an insurance basis for those who retire at 65, and toward special federal aid for specialized social services.

The Social Security Act is not a cure-all, Mr. Winant said, but a first-line defense against depression—an economic shock absorber. Had the act been in force in 1922, he said, $10,000,000,000 would have been collected and paid out, and $2,000,000,000 would be left with which to attack the depression, its fear and distress.

World Court—Nomination of Hudson Supported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva — Three more nations—Switzerland, Colombia and Haiti—included Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard in their nominations to fill two vacancies in the World Court. The election will be held during the next League Assembly session, and already a number of nations have supported the Hudson candidacy.

International—Eden Aware of Hard Tasks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — A hint that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is by no means minimizing his high task in respect to troubled Europe was contained in a message to his constituents. "I only wish relations between countries were improving at the same rate as domestic conditions in the past few years," he said. "If they were, the outlook for 1936 would be brighter than in fact it is.

"None the less, we must not despair or even relax our efforts."

He had earlier said the domestic and empire trade outlook remains definitely encouraging.

Croats—Trial to Be Resumed on Feb. 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia — On Feb. 5 the trial of three Yugoslav Croats for complicity in the shooting of King Alexander and Louis Barthou will be resumed at Aix en Provence, France. The trial broke up in great confusion after four days last November, when the defense attorney was disbarred for alleged contempt of court.

The trial has split the Yugoslav nation wide open, since it involves the desperate efforts of the Croat minority to gain representative government, and the equally stern efforts of the Serb minority to prevent it. The trial will not, however, find as inflammable material here, as before, since a gradual liberalization of the Government is in process.

Floods—Heavy Damage Reported in France

Paris (AP) — Flood damage over France swelled into estimated millions of francs. Railroad service was cut between Paris and Bordeaux and Paris and Nantes. Factories in some regions were forced to shut down. Streets and houses were flooded in many river towns, including Lyons and Avignon. Scores of villages were isolated, including a dozen in the Vendée, where 75,000 acres of land was under water.

Navigation in the Seine and some other rivers which carry heavy freight traffic was interrupted. Relief was sent to numerous isolated communities, but no fatalities had been reported.

Reich—Financing of Jewish Exodus Doubted

Berlin (AP) — Banking circles expressed skepticism over reports from Paris that a scheme is being negotiated to permit 100,000 Jews to take themselves and their money to New York and London, in exchange for large purchases of German goods by Jewish communities. Somewhat similar plans have been rumored previously, but bankers have been inclined to regard them as "National Socialist trial balloons." Both the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry were noncommittal concerning the report.

Gold—British Royalty Makes Epiphany Gift

London (AP) — King George and Queen Mary observed the festival of the Epiphany with their oblation of "gold, frankincense and myrrh" at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Escorted by yeoman of the guard and two gentlemen ushers, they walked up the carpeted aisle to the altar, bowed three times to the precentor, and placed their gifts on a gold plate. Gold to the value of $125 was afterward distributed among the poor of the parish.

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Divided Opinion Greets Proposal For 'Sub-Capitals'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — The declaration by the National Resources Committee that state geographical units are too small for effective federal distribution of activities, and that 10 or a dozen federal "sub-capitals" should be set up with larger regions to cover, has roused widespread controversy in Washington.

The committee making the proposal contains five members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, and other prominent new-deal figures, who declare that the present division of federal activities in accordance with state lines means a unit relatively too small and a greater complexity of operation than is necessary.

Prompt to Attack

Critics of the New Deal are prompt to attack the proposal as another example of efforts to break down state lines; while on the other hand, considerable favor for the proposal is found in scholastic circles.

The National Resources Committee explained that the dozen regional divisions proposed would not supplant, but would supplement state activities, and pointed to interstate co-ordinating agencies that are already springing up as a precedent for the proposal.

The proposal, however, is ridiculed by the American Liberty League, which declares the real purpose is to divide the nation into "provinces."

Nothing Illogical

"Undoubtedly from the viewpoint of those who believe in the fundamental philosophy exemplified by the New Deal, there is nothing illogical in the idea of cutting up the nation into provinces or satrapies," says the League. "Dictatorial governments almost universally have adopted this plan of operation. Logically carried out, it would, of course, call for a viceroy of each province with perhaps a vice-regal brain trust to assist him."

As against this view, a number of congressmen, notably westerners, approve the plan.

Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, commended the proposal as aiding decentralization and other comments of a like nature were heard, but caution was urged on all sides in its application.

Georgia Movement Seeks Taxation Of Federal Properties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—An organization, known as the County Revenue Protective Association of Tennessee, formed to force the federal government to pay it due share of taxes on federal property, is now seeking to align Georgia cities and counties with the movement to push legislation in Congress to this end.

According to James J. Akers, general manager of the association, the movement, which is not political, was begun to protect local governments against loss of millions of dollars annually in taxation. The movement is indorsed by senators, governors, congressmen, and leaders of many industries and concerns in the south.

"Our organization is not political," said Mr. Akers, "I want to impress that at the beginning. We are not sponsoring anyone and we are not fighting anyone. All we want to do is to protect local governments against loss of millions of dollars annually in taxation."

"When the Federal Government acquires any property for whatever purpose under the present laws, it immediately becomes tax exempt. No city, no county and no state may collect taxes from it no matter how profitable the business may be which the Government sets up on it.

"That means that when these large properties are taken from the tax digests of local governments, other taxpayers must dig deeper into their own pockets and make up the loss of revenue which such federal holdings forced.

"Our proposal is that the Federal Government pay its own way, and most of the representatives and senators apparently are sympathetic. However, there are some who oppose such a move. Our organization proposes to fight such a bill through Congress," Mr. Akers affirmed.

Mining Operations Safer In Alabama This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With but one fatality in the coal mining operations in Alabama during October, the toll in the industry for the year is 19 against 27 for the same period last year.

There was a decided drop in the production of coal in this State during the past year by reason of the strike, the "wagon mines" and non-union operations being given credit for 300,000 tons. An authoritative estimate of the coal production in Alabama for the 10 months of 1934 is given at 8,000,000 tons, showing that there was production of 421,000 tons of coal to each fatality.

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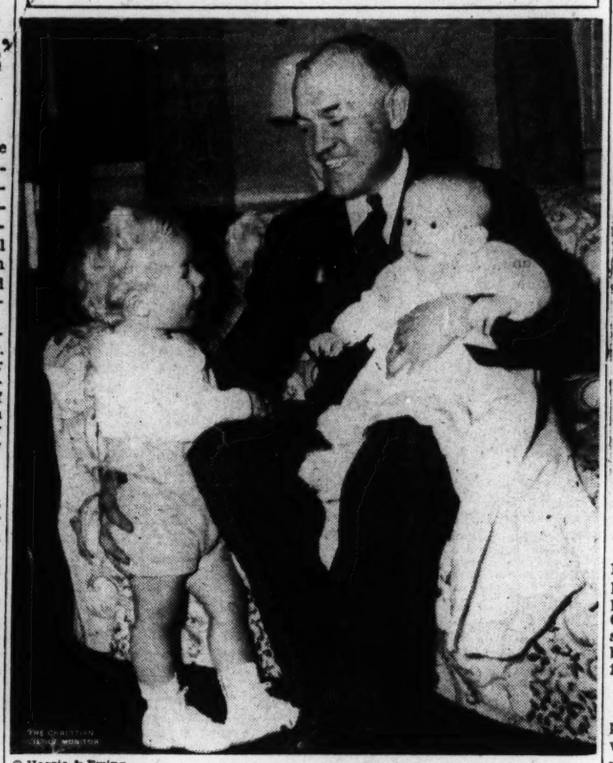

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Harry Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War
He Is Seen Here With His Two Children, Marcus, Age 1½ Years, and Melissa, Age 6 Months

Stewart Becomes Canadian Head Of Joint Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Announcement of the resignation of Charles A. Magrath from the chairmanship of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission, and the appointment of Charles Stewart to the position, has brought high praise from near and far. Sir Robert Borden, one-time Canadian Prime Minister, lauds both Mr. Magrath and the commission.

"For nearly a quarter of a century Charles A. Magrath has been a distinguished public servant," says Sir Robert. "No Canadian has more truly earned the tribute—he has deserved well of his country.'

"The significance of the treaty under which the International Joint Commission was established is by no means thoroughly appreciated in Canada. Still less is it realized in the United States. To me the negotiation of that treaty is the most striking episode in the splendid career of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The treaty and the tribunal which it established are vitally concerned with the maintenance and development of good will and friendly relations between Canada and the United States."

After referring to Mr. Magrath's "upholding of the broader view, the larger aspect of understanding, sympathy, good will," Sir Robert said that "in the realm of international relations few, if any, tribunals are invested with higher responsibilities or more important duties than the commission. That Mr. Magrath should have so conspicuously and finely served in the highest sense the best interests of both countries brings him the grateful thanks of every true-hearted Canadian."

The new Canadian chairman, Charles Stewart, has been in public life since 1909, when he was elected to the Alberta Legislature. He held various ministerial positions until 1913, when he was appointed Premier of his Province. In 1921 he became Minister of Mines and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Federal Government and all the time the Liberals were in power was a member of Mackenzie King's Cabinet. In early life he was a farmer.

Court Upholds Sentences In North Carolina Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The conviction and sentencing of six out of the seven defendants in the "Burlington dynamite case" have been upheld by the North Carolina Supreme Court. The case grew out of the attempted dynamiting of a cotton mill at Burlington, N. C., during a strike last year. Sentences range from two to 10 years. Six appealed.

The court also affirmed the sentence of a Gaston County man, who will be the first to pay the supreme penalty in the lethal gas chamber at state's prison, which has been installed to take the place of the 25-year-old electric chair. The date on which the sentence will be carried out will be Dec. 6.

Mexico Makes Drastic Cuts In Its 1936 Budget

Special to TheiChristian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Drastic economies will mark the proposed budget for the coming year as the first year of this country's Six-Year Plan draws to a close. Many reforms will be made in the law to effect a tightening of the Government's purse strings and a constant vigilance will be maintained to eliminate all possible waste and political corruption. Among the state departments who will feel the results of this trend are the following:

1. The Department of Public Works and Communications will undergo a thorough revision in order to prevent the many complications and rival competitions within the ranks of its constructors. These not only result in a considerable waste of time and money, but create an anarchic state within the department that is not conducive to efficiency.

2. The Department of Finance and Public Credit will also face a new program which will include the suppression of all "dummy" jobs in the Government as well as the suppression of trips and other expenses bestowed upon employees as political favors.

Political Jobs

The existence of thousands of political jobs which serve no purpose whatsoever have long been a serious menace to the Government. It has been estimated that almost 50 per cent of the personnel of the various departments could easily be eliminated without endangering the efficiency of the work produced.

It has been proven that many employees possess as many as four different jobs and spend approximately one hour a day in each of the various departments. It is aimed to eliminate this condition by checking up personally on every employee and dropping all those who have received their posts as political favors rather than on personal merit.

Expense Curtailed

All elaborate expense accounts, extra vacations, overpay and other unnecessary expenditures will be rigorously curtailed. High officials have heretofore had unlimited privileges for traveling and the number of pleasure trips not only within the country but to Europe as well have reached alarming proportions.

All railroad passes and other vouchers for expenses accounts will be issued hereafter for limited amounts and be so stamped that the bearer will be unable to utilize them for any other purpose. The number of these passes will also be very reduced. Families of these officials will be expected to pay their own expenses. Although this may seem a small measure, the Government expects the savings within its own departments to add a considerable sum to the Treasury by the end of one year.

Mexico Lists 15 New Airports

MEXICO, D. F.—Fifteen aviation landing fields have been laid out this year, the Ministry of Communications and Public announced. Completion of the new and larger Balbuena civil airport station, now under construction, is expected within the first few months of 1936.

Tree Planting Pushed To Check Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Of the more than 600,000,000 trees and shrubs that will be produced by nurseries of the Soil Conservation Service for use in erosion control projects throughout the country, 15,000,000 are available for planting in South Carolina, according to Dr. T. S. Buie, regional director of the Soil Conservation Service.

Collection of approximately 1,000,000 pounds of grass seed, to be used in connection with the tree planting program for controlling erosion, is also included in the nursery program, Dr. Buie said. Nineteen new nurseries will be established to meet this heavy production assignment, bringing the total number of service nurseries to 83, in 38 states. They range in size from two acres to 800 acres, with the average embracing about 50 acres.

Fifteen of these nurseries are under supervision of emergency conservation work and were established primarily to provide materials for use by the 545 CCC camps under direction of the service, he continued.

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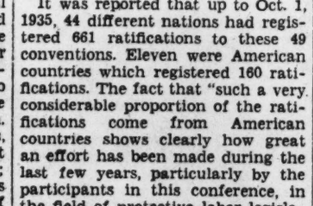


PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Course Charted for Labor Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

laboration with the Chilean Government. The members of the governing body are: Walter A. Riddell, chairman, Canadian Government representative; Hans C. Oersted, vice-chairman, Danish employers' representative; Frederick W. Leggett, British Government representative; José Ruiz Manent, Spanish Government representative; Georges Curcin, Yugoslav employers' representative; Arthur Hayday, M. P., British workers' representative, and Evert Kupers, Netherlands workers' representative.

Regional Study

Except in the case of Dr. Riddell, who is also heading the Canadian delegation, the Geneva contingent will not take part in any controversial discussion at the conference. The gathering is a purely American regional one; the governing body and the Geneva staff will guide the work and provide expert technical assistance. South and North Americas alike, in this their first attempt to secure co-operation and co-ordination in a labor legislative program, will want to fall back on the statistics and reports which can only be obtained at the International Labor Office. More than that, Geneva has prepared the detailed reports on all subjects which are to be tackled.

Observers Present

Press comments reflect the general satisfaction that all the states of America are represented. Apart from the case of Salvador, the one official absentee is Costa Rica—the only country which is not a member of the international organization. Recognizing the importance of the present conference, however, she sent two government delegates, Alejandro Oreamuno and Alvaro Benilla, as observers.

Conference Program

The conference program may be summarized as follows: Consideration of reports specially prepared for the conference relating to:

1. Social assurance.
2. Conditions of female labor.
3. Child labor.
4. Examination, with a view to ratification, of international conventions relating to working hours and to strikes.
5. Application of the conventions ratified by American states.

Other Questions

Other points to be considered are the questions presented by the American countries to the International Labor Office, as follows:

1. To raise to 16 years the minimum age of admission to labor as provided in various existing agreements relating to child labor. (Proposed by the United States.)
2. Rationalization and lowering of working hours in the textile industry. (Proposed by the United States.)
3. Nutrition. (Proposed by Chile.)
4. Technical organization of labor inspection, its structure and functions. Development of the respective dispositions already adopted by the International Labor Conference. (Proposed by Chile.)
5. Minimum salaries in connection with the establishment of an adequate standard of living. (Proposed by Chile.)
6. Living and working conditions of agricultural labor. (Proposed by Chile.)

Chile Proud of Record

Chile, which has the best record of any American country in the application of ratified labor conventions and the second best of all nations, has taken pride in her achievements. She is anxious to display the results to her sister nations on the continent and discuss with them the whole field of labor and social welfare legislation. The Geneva report on the application of labor pacts by American states is based on the annual reports supplied by the governments and on the observations made by the expert committee or the conference committee. The information supplied to the Santiago conference presents, on the whole, a picture of legislative progress along the lines laid down in the various conventions. An examination of the information supplied, Geneva reported, however, indicated two general reflections.

Improvement Is Aim

In the first place, it is clear that in a considerable number of cases the ratification of an international labor convention has not represented an undertaking to maintain a state of affairs already existing, but rather an undertaking to improve the existing state of affairs with a view to bringing it into harmony with the provisions of the ratified convention. Ratification of the convention has, in fact, itself played an important part in stimulating social progress; and that progress has in some cases been realized only after a delay of several years. Clearly, if a strictly legal view be taken, the obligation to bring the national law and practice into harmony with the provisions of a convention becomes effective immediately the convention comes into force for the country concerned.

On the other hand, the effective fulfilment of the obligations assumed in ratifying a convention may often encounter unforseen obstacles. The two committees have shown a wise comprehension both of the difficulties that have had to be faced by the governments of some of the American countries, and of the great international value of the social progress represented by bringing the national law and practice into harmony with the provisions of the ratified conventions, even though the progress may have been of a gradual character.

Annual Reports

Secondly, according to the report presented to the conference, the records show that in a number of cases American countries have experienced some difficulty in submitting the annual reports due under Article 22 of the Constitution, or in submitting them in the form prescribed by the governing body. Several causes may have contributed to this difficulty. In the first place, governments which have not yet succeeded in taking all the necessary steps to ensure the effective application of conventions have no doubt hesitated to supply reports showing incomplete application. The two committees have done their best to mitigate this difficulty for governments by voicing their observations in terms as helpful and constructive as possible.

Again, Geneva is a long way distant from the American continent, and contacts between the services of the International Labor Office and the national services of the various American governments have not in all cases been as close and constant as might be desired. It is hoped that the Santiago Conference will eliminate this difficulty.

Lastly, the report forms have in past years been sent out only in the two official languages of the organization—English and French—and it is probable that in a number of cases this fact has increased the difficulties. To overcome this, the office has for the first time sent out Spanish translations to the governments of Spanish-speaking countries.

49 Conventions Adopted

The conference also examined the various international labor conventions with a view to their ratification. It received a special report from the office regarding (1) hours of work and (2) unemployment and placing. Geneva reported that during the 19 sessions held between 1919 and 1935 the International Labor Conference has adopted 49 conventions. These dealt with the most diverse aspects of conditions of labor and social problems, namely: hours of work and weekly rest, unemployment and finding of employment, the protection of women, the protection of children and young persons, maritime work, the protection of agricultural workers, industrial hygiene, social insurance, the protection of emigrants, minimum wages, safety and forced labor.

It was reported that up to Oct. 1, 1935, 44 different nations had registered 661 ratifications to these 49 conventions. Eleven were American countries which registered 160 ratifications. The fact that "such a very considerable proportion of the ratifications come from American countries shows clearly how great an effort has been made during the last few years, particularly by the participants in this conference, in the field of protective labor legislation." Yet, according to Geneva, the effort did not represent the maximum which might reasonably be expected.

Hours of Work

An appeal was made for primary concentration on the principal conventions concerning hours of work and employment. It was advocated that first consideration should be given to the 1919 convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertaking to eight in the day and 48 in the week, the 1930 convention regulating hours of work in commerce and offices, and the 1921 convention concerning the application of weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

An exhaustive report was presented to the Conference on the conditions of work for women, consisting of two parts: (1) a general survey of the work of the International Labor Office in connection with the protection of women workers, and (2) the conventions dealing specially with the employment of women and the corresponding national legislation. The second part analyzed the conventions on employment of women before and after childbirth in commerce and industry and in industry during the night. The summary of legislation, the report stated, is intended to give a survey of the measures taken in the American nations to achieve the same objects as those of the international conventions. It does not deal only with measures which strictly apply these conventions and correspond to them exactly. The object has rather been to give as general an idea as possible of the development of protective legislations on the American continent in connection with the protection of maternity on the one hand and the protection of industrial women workers against employment during the night on the other hand.

Work Incomplete

The conclusion was reached that while a great deal had already been done to improve the position of working women the work was still incomplete. Many of the national measures establish a standard of protection which is lower than that required by the conventions, while certain countries have not taken any action at all.

Minimum wage-fixing machinery is recommended to secure equal pay and conditions for women workers. Attention is also drawn to two further points in the constitution of the international labor organization and, in one case, confirmed by a decision of the conference. These points refer to the principle of fair representation of women on those bodies which are responsible for safeguarding the interests of women workers. In the first place there is the question of representation of women at the International Labor Conference, especially at sessions where questions on women's work are on the agenda. Such representation has only been provided irregularly. In the second place there is the question of representation on national factory inspection. In both these cases the co-operation of women in the legal protection of the workers is regarded as a measure of justice.

Child Labor

The employment of children and young persons was the subject of a fourth report. The first part is a survey of the work of the International Labor Office and the second part details the conventions and recommendations relating to child labor and national legislation throughout America. A tribute is paid to the interest taken in the welfare of children and young persons in the Latin-American countries which is "very great and is evidenced by both national and Pan-American congresses or conferences which are held periodically in one or other of the Latin-American states."

The minors' code of Brazil and the laws of Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay are cited to show that the regulation of juvenile employment has not been neglected in South American states. Progress in the United States and Canada is revealed state by state.

Many pages of the report are devoted to the "age of admission," revealing that a number of southern states will require exemptions from the general rule recommended by the United States delegation in its proposal to raise the age to 16 years. There is a long analysis of agricultural conditions in which it is pointed out that only two Latin-American states have definitely fixed an age for admission to work. These are Argentina and Uruguay, which both have a 12-year limit for agricultural work generally, while the first raises the age to 21 years for employment on agricultural machinery. In the United States no state law specifies an age for admission to agricultural work as such, but 28 have laws prohibiting any work "during school hours." These laws mostly apply to children 14 years old and some allow exceptions.

Serial Insurance

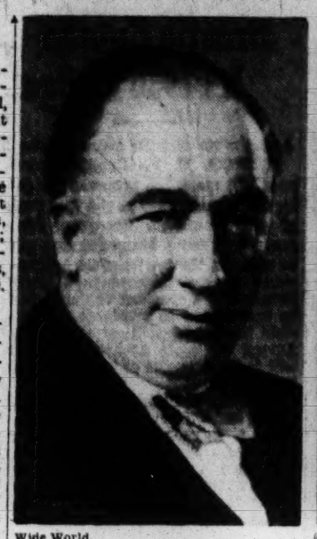
Of all subjects before the Santiago conference that creating the most general interest is that of social insurance. The Geneva office presented its longest report on this subject, consuming some 75,000 words. It took the form of a booklet supplied to the delegates and containing the text of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference during its 19 sessions from 1919 to 1935.

The first part surveys the historical development of national social insurance laws, in order to illustrate the national circumstances on which the action of the International Labor Office has been based. The second part describes the work of the International Labor Office and the methods it has adopted in carrying out its task, which consists primarily in the centralization and distribution of information on social insurance.

Special Reports

The third part gives an account of the conditions under which the international regulations on social insurance were drafted and the reasons leading the conference to adopt the particular solutions embodied in the draft conventions and recommendations. The fourth part seeks to set forth the fundamental principles or general rules that can be deduced from the decisions of the conference in the field of social insurance.

This report deals only with the draft conventions and recommendations concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, sickness insurance, and invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance. The other social insurance conventions are dealt with in the special reports.



Wide World
W. L. Hutcheson
Representing United States Workers at the American Regional Labor Conference at Santiago, Chile

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Hoffman Philip
United States Ambassador to Chile, Who Is Acting as the United States Government Delegate to the Conference

Liquor Offenses Put Near Mark Of Prohibition Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The proportion of criminals sent to federal institutions for liquor law violations increased in 1935 to a point where they were almost as large as in prohibition days, Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons reported Jan. 4.

This unexpected failure to reduce the number of liquor violators under repeal was advanced by Mr. Bates as part of an argument for additional federal penal institutions. During the last few months of the year, he says, the bureau has been "almost frantically" attempting to secure appropriations for new institution facilities.

Overcrowded

"The number of prisoners in the federal institutions on June 30, 1935," according to Mr. Bates, "is higher by 1000 than it has ever been, and we are again deeply concerned at being confronted with overcrowded conditions in all but two or three of our institutions.

"The relief which we expected to come from the repeal of prohibition has not materialized. During the year 1932, when the enforcement of the liquor law under the Department of Justice was at its height, nearly 50 per cent of those committed to federal institutions were sent there for liquor law violations. This proportion was reduced during 1933 and 1934 to about 28 per cent. But, for 1935, the proportion is nearly as large as it was during the prohibition days."

Revenue Cases

That the courts likewise have not found anticipated relief from liquor cases is indicated in a report of the 1935 judicial conference of circuit court judges, contained in the annual report of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. The Attorney General is quoted in the report as saying that "the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has not resulted in lifting appreciably any burden resting on the federal courts." In place of "prohibition cases," it was said, the dockets now contain a large number of cases involving violations of the liquor revenue laws.

Violators Punished

The total number of persons arrested for liquor law violations is not so large as formerly, but the percentage disposed of without trial is not so great as formerly. Mr. Bates finds an "increasing severity of treatment of liquor violators by the federal courts."

In the last year the number of inmates in the federal penal institutions, according to Mr. Bates' figures, has increased from 12,201 to 15,417, a growth of 3216. He attributes the sharp increase to failure to reduce the number of liquor violators, a slight increase in crime of all kinds and a slightly diminished number of paroles.

Mercedes Citizens Campaign for Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERCEDES, Texas—Joining the Lower Rio Grande Valley movement for highway safety, business and professional men of Mercedes donned their work clothes; and taking buckets and brushes, they painted a four-inch traffic-control stripe along the main thoroughfare through the town.

The Rio Grande Valley Safety Council was launched to conduct a campaign for more rigid regulations and for better enforcement of the laws. Chambers of Commerce, luncheon clubs, American Legion posts, City Councils, women's clubs, Boy Scouts, schools and other groups united in the movement, which utilized press, radio, pulpit and the public forum to spread its message. The organization has been standing behind officers who arrest speeders and other traffic offenders, and who do not yield to "influence" to tear up tickets or remit fines. Junior traffic police forces have been formed to co-operate with regular officers.

Ishbel MacDonald's Inn Proves Popular Resort

HIGH WYCOMBE, Eng., Jan. 6 (AP)—Ishbel MacDonald, once hostess for the British Government's historic headquarters at No. 10 Downing Street, is proving popular—and busy—at her new task of running an English inn.

The daughter of former Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald did such a rushing business over the week end at "The Plow," her new inn here, that the village constable had to be called in to direct the traffic. Among the week-end guests were United States Ambassador Robert W. Bingham and Mrs. Bingham.

Jury Plea to Rid Minneapolis of Its Rackets Is Heard

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Promised support of civic organizations and citizens today greeted a plea by the county grand jury for united action against racketeer elements in the city. Most city and county officials withheld comment.

Endorsing recommendations of the grand jury for better enforcement of laws relating to rackets, liquor and licensing conditions were ministers, private citizens, the county bar association and a liquor dealers' association. The final report of the grand jury, which spent two months investigating vice conditions, drew heated comment from Chief of Police Frank Forestal.

Taking issue with the grand jury's assertion that there was "incompetence and indifference in enforcing liquor laws," Chief Forestal said, "We have enforced the law to the best of our ability. We know there have been violations and have made some arrests and would make more if we had the men."

Refusing to comment until they had had additional time to study the report were Mayor Thomas E. Latimer and County Attorney Ed J. Goff.

The jury's attack on the liquor situation and its warnings of the spread of racketeering in the city were made the subjects of sermons in several churches yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. George Mecklenburg, Methodist pastor, who has repeatedly charged lax enforcement, said, "The grand jury's report may start a movement to compel enforcement of laws and rid Minneapolis of its bad reputation."

Drive in Carolinas Started to Secure Business of Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Modern merchandising methods, judiciously applied, are needed to bring to the Carolinas a potential travel business estimated at $100,000,000 annually; and the Carolina Motor Club and the Carolinians, Inc., are attempting to provide the necessary means for developing this business, according to Coleman W. Roberts, president and executive vice-president, respectively, of the two organizations.

"The Carolinas have erred heretofore," said Mr. Roberts, "by advertising all kinds of highway associations and short routes to Florida. It is our job to detain the travel in the Carolinas, instead of advising them how fast they can pass through. New England claims an annual travel market worth $350,000,000. Florida claims a travel market valued at $600,000,000 annually.

"A travel market developed in the Carolinas will help every community, whether it be a resort center or a sleepy rural village; and it will help every individual, whether he be a hotel proprietor or a store clerk.

"When the time comes for our Legislature, our counties and our cities to levy taxes, they adopt some tax methods. It doesn't make much difference what kind, there are just so many of us to pay it; so the tax is divided according to ability to pay. The only way to lighten this tax load is to improve our ability to pay by developing greater business; and nothing can do more to develop this greater volume than a $100,000,000 travel market which will, incidentally, result in attracting more people to settle here and share our taxes with us."

New Jersey Court Gets Dorrance Case

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6 (AP)—Executors of the $115,000,000 Dorrance estate, refused a hearing before the United States Supreme Court, returned to New Jersey's highest court in their fight to avoid a state inheritance tax of about $16,000,000.

The five-year-old court contest over the legal residence of the late Dr. John T. Dorrance, former Campbell Soup Company head, began when New Jersey sought to levy an inheritance tax and discovered Pennsylvania had already taken such action.

The executors, contending the soup manufacturer maintained his legal residence at Radnor, Penna., paid part of the Pennsylvania tax and opposed New Jersey's argument that his real home was at his farm in Cinnaminson township, Burlington County.

The executors, after the State Supreme Court had sustained the prerogative court's ruling that the residence was at Cinnaminson, appealed to a federal statutory court. That court ruled they had not exhausted state remedies and should have gone to the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

Motor Registration High

An all-time record for motor vehicle registration in California was being written as the year drew to a close, with 2,195,600 vehicles listed in the first 10 months, compared with 2,107,275 in 1931, the previous record.

Oil Sanctionists Claim Bombings Aid Their Cause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 6—The bombing of an Egyptian Red Cross unit in Ethiopia, following closely as it has upon a similar incident where the Swedish mission suffered, has begun to stir feelings here comparable in their depth to those aroused 20 years ago during the World War by the submarine operations against non-combatants.

The nations which now sell the oil with which to fuel the airplanes that are used for such purposes, it is felt, cannot avoid being the involuntary accessories to these crimes.

Roosevelt Speech Helps

The conflicting views which were at first entertained here as to what extent President Roosevelt's neutrality bill may help the world to free itself from this reproach are now giving place to a more hopeful attitude. "Line clear" is how this measure is today described in the British Left Wing political circles in reference to oil sanctions against the culprit.

The Manchester Guardian, a Liberal newspaper which last week declined to pass judgment as to whether the first bombing was by accident or design, now gives prominence to the declaration that "wholesale murder" has occurred.

The Daily Herald, Labor organ here, splashed the words "World Horror" across its leading page.

Trade Unionist Support

The Council of the Trade Union Congress, representing 5,000,000 British organized workers, has decided to call a special conference to give "renewed and wholehearted support for an active policy of the collective peace system."

Rev. Marshall B. Lang, moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in a pastoral letter, read generally yesterday in the places of worship of this denomination throughout the United Kingdom, said:

"There is a growing agreement that war is a survival from the ages of barbarism which must be abolished."

City Lays Road Safety To Check on Inebriates

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP)—This city's 1935 record of no capital crimes and no traffic fatalities was explained by Frank H. Richmond, mayor until two weeks ago:

"Inebriates were collared by the police before they could get into their automobiles.

"Suspicious characters without visible means of support were invited to leave town."

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CANADA

Budget Billions Unbalanced Despite Nation's Income Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

already paid may be recovered through court action, by the processor proving that he has not passed the tax on to the consumer.

Has Its Bright Side

On the gloomy side of the fiscal ledger is this continuance of federal spending; on the optimistic side is the gradual increase of revenues. The President hopes that the descending line and the ascending line will one day meet and cross.

"The increase in revenues," he says in his message, "would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief."

"There is today no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the policy of 1933. . . . We can look forward today to a continued reduction of deficits, to increased tax receipts, and to declining expenditures for the needy unemployed. . . .

"Final success will depend, of course, on the strength of the efforts put forth by the employers of the United States greatly to increase the number of persons employed by them.

"The finances of the Government are in better condition than at any time in the past seven years. I say this because starting with the autumn of 1929 tax receipts began a steady and alarming decline while, at the same time, Government expenditures began a steady rise; today, tax receipts are continuing a steady climb which commenced in the summer of 1933, whereas budget estimates for the next fiscal year will show a decreased need for appropriations."

In the face of continuing deficits, President Roosevelt buoyantly concludes the preface to his budget:

"Our policy is succeeding. The figures prove it. Secure in the knowledge that steadily decreasing deficits will turn in time to steadily increasing surpluses, and that it is the deficit of today which is making possible the surplus of tomorrow, let us pursue the course that we have mapped."

Meeting Point—Sometime

By the amount that expenditure in 1935 and 1936 will be less than the large estimate President Roosevelt placed upon it, and by the moderate increase in some revenues, he can justify the claim that the ascending and descending lines are due to meet. But the meeting point, in the face of a deficit in 1937 of from $1,000,000,000 upward, is obviously several years away.

One year ago the President forecast that expenditures for 1936 would be $8,520,000,000. The spenders have simply not been able to spend that fast. The most recent estimate shows expenditures of $7,645,000,000, or $875,000,000 less than forecast. Receipts last January were estimated at $3,992,000,000; they are now estimated to reach $4,411,000,000—an increase of $419,000,000, but what the Supreme Court will do to that is still uncertain.

Succeeded as Spender

Finally, last year's message forecast a gross deficit of $4,528,000,000—which students of the budget proclaimed at the time was high by some $2,000,000,000. They were wrong; the President managed to spend enough so that the deficit will be $3,234,000,000, or a decrease of only $1,294,000,000 from his estimate. But those who favor spending needn't worry; the money will be spent in the coming fiscal year, and is so provided in the budget.

The 1937 budget differs from its Rooseveltian predecessors in that major public works, the AAA, and the CCC have been included in the "regular" budget. The "emergency" budget, which the President says he will continue, but for which he specifies only the spending of already obligated and unexpended balances of $1,103,000,000, is supposed also to include relief expenditures.

Ignores Vital Factors

These, he indicates, could be as high as $2,136,000,000 before they reach the levels of the 1936 deficit. In this calculation, he ignores the failure of the processing tax, the voting of the bonus without a supporting tax, and similar factors. The processing tax being outlawed—with back collections constituting an even higher liability—the Administration will have to find $547,000,000 for the farmers in 1937, and at least $450,000,000 in 1936.

Thus for these two years alone, at least $1,000,000,000 of new money would have to be found.

This amount, failing new taxes, would have to come from the President's "margin" of $2,136,000,000. But the bonus, and new relief expenditures, must also come from this $2,136,000,000, so that the ultimate prospects seem definitely and gloomily to head toward a deficit approaching if not measurably exceeding the highest thus far incurred.

Indian Educator Advises His People

Superintendent of Haskell Institute given leave of absence by Government to advise tribes under Indian Reorganization Act.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—To help the wise, old Indian chiefs who are dubiously shaking their heads as they try to decide the best method of self-government, Dr. Henry Roe Cloud has been temporarily released from his duties as superintendent of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., and given a free hand to go among the various tribes in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, who have come under the Indian Reorganization Act, and aid each in drafting a suitable and working constitution.

Each Indian community has its own peculiar problems. In the three above mentioned states it is the cooperative market for summer produce that must be firmly established. Again, isolated tribes depending upon their own resources for the most part, need different constitutions than those in close proximity to white towns.

He Understands Problems

A northern Indian himself, Dr. Cloud appreciates the difficulties these northern tribes are facing. It is the aim of the Indian bureau to make them self-supporting under the form of government they desire most.

Honors have come thick and fast to this hereditary Chief of the Bird Clan of the Winnebagos of Nebraska, for only recently Dr. Cloud won the third annual achievement award given by the Indian Council Fire of Chicago, for the American Indian who has done constructive work in education or government service.

One official position after another has been accepted by Dr. Cloud but probably none pleases him more than this latest one, for a true Indian at heart, he is delighted to be back with the sages of the Red Men and he sits in their lodges while they ponder the white man's laws and select such as will be most applicable in their own case.

Duty Is to Give Counsel

Dr. Cloud's duty is to sit and listen and offer helpful suggestions which an Indian receives more readily from a brethren than from an alien, specially from one who like Dr. Cloud wants a white man's education to help the Red Men in their own communities and not alienate them from their people.

To that end Dr. Cloud has entered his daughter Marion in Wellesley College this year and like her father Marion is studying and selecting the modern methods of social service which will most benefit the Indians.

So instead of sitting in dignity at his desk at Haskell Institute, Dr. Cloud is thoroughly enjoying his contact with the leaders of such tribes in the north that have voted to come under the Indian Reorganization Act, and if the Indian tribes do not have as good a charter as any white man's township it will not be the fault of this Winnebago sage.

Dr. Henry Cloud Roe Receives Token

Dr. Cloud, at Right, Recently Received Indian Achievement Award From William Penn Wilkerson, Cherokee

friends in New York State, is expected to address the meeting. The organization, founded to discuss problems common to country women the world over, has held meetings in Stockholm and Vienna but has never met in the United States.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had found that attendance at the international conferences by community leaders in New York State had brought a widened interest to almost every group that they had addressed on their return.

Organizations sponsoring the conference in the United States include the National Farm and Garden Association, the National Guild of Master Farm Homemakers, the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation and various state federations of home demonstration clubs.

Mrs. Henry Ford is honorary chairman of the National Farm and Garden Association and Miss Isbel MacDonald is honorary head of the international organization. Many titled women abroad have interested themselves in this endeavor to better the standard of the farm women.

Following their meeting here, the delegates from abroad will spend some time at Cornell University and later visit other farm demonstration and educational centers.

Caractacus' Jewels Are Sold And Fat Tuesday Loses Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"A queen's jewels, ladies and gentlemen! What am I offered?"

Thus under an auctioneer's hammer, went the brilliant trappings and equipment of Caractacus, ruler of the Mystic Krewe of Druids, marking the end of street parading activities of this New Orleans Carnival monarch.

The sale "without reserve," conducted at the den of the Mystic Krewe, included 15 carnival floats, robes for 50 mules, costumes of 68 mule drivers and flambeaux carriers and a score of other articles identified with the annual Mardi Gras activities.

Caractacus, who for a decade and a half had led glittering pageants through packed streets at Carnival time, did not parade during the 1935 Carnival, but it was not until announcement of the auction (Nov. 20) by officials of the Druids' order that it became known the organization, as far as street parading was concerned, had passed into history with many another Carnival group.

Officers said the Mystic Krewe will continue to conduct Carnival balls on Mardi Gras night.

Purchasers at the auction were souvenir hunters, those who attached sentimental value to the offerings and representatives of other Carnival organizations who obtained the floats.

Only once did Caractacus, brave king of the British Silures who so valiantly fought the Romans, fail to conduct his wheeled pageant through the carnival capital since his first visit in 1920. In 1933, when severe weather interfered, he remained in his den and floats prepared for that occasion were used in 1934. The last parade, of 12 floats, told the story of "The Makers of History."

Caractacus always led a short independent parade on Mardi Gras Day, later falling in line behind that of Rex, merry monarch of the event.

He was one of the newer major rulers of Carnival. The street pageant of Comus was formed in 1857, that of Rex in 1872 and Proteus in 1882.

Prior to the initial Druids' parade in 1920, groups of the order's members marched in costume on "Fraternal Night," as the Saturday before the Mardi Gras then was known, with members of other organizations. The Druids' Krewe conducted its first carnival ball in 1897 and the series of annual dances has been maintained in almost unbroken sequence.

Firemen in Tampa Turn Toy Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—What firemen do with their leisure time has always been a matter for conjecture—but this month, it was just disclosed, Tampa firemen have turned in to help "Santa Claus."

They are remaking toys—putting a new coat of paint on toy fire engines, re-stuffing teddy bears, and whittling out new arms and legs for broken Mickey Mouses.

A plea has been made for all old toys to be turned into the Citizen's Christmas Club Headquarters, 102 Franklin Street, in order that they may be repaired for Christmas baskets.

William M. Whitney, general chairman of the club, has also appealed for old clothing that is stored away in trunks and closets. He wants names of needy families as well, he says. This club is working in co-operation with the Salvation Army and several other social service groups, as well as certain civic organizations.

Plates to Bear History Of University's 97 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The history of Duke University and its predecessor, Trinity College, dating back over a period of 97 years, will be painted on 300 dozen dinner plates of queensware and wedgewood. The "first edition" will be issued by next commencement and each plate will bear the autograph of Dr. W. P. Few, the president.

While Duke University, as such, is a comparatively new institution, which was given its name following the announcement of large endowments by the late Jame Buchanan Duke, Trinity College was the outgrowth of the old Union Institute in Randolph County, home of former President Hoover's North Carolina ancestors.

The plates are being designed and sponsored by the alumni and alumnae associations. Twelve drawings are being used in the decorative scheme.

Colonial History Read in Unearthed Jamestown Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va.—Visitors to Jamestown Island may now visit some of the areas under archaeological investigation there, according to an announcement of B. Floyd Flickinger, superintendent of Colonial National Monument. The National Park Service, which administers all of the island except the 22-acre tract owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, has been engaged in a detailed study for the past year.

During this time the remains of more than 50 brick structures have been unearthed. Some have been photographed and measured and then covered over to prevent the rapid decay to which these foundations are subject while exposed. Other foundations are still open and in process of being examined. Up to the present time, due to the nature and location of the work, it has been impossible to show visitors anything except the museum. The work has now progressed, however, to such an extent as to permit public inspection of certain areas.

According to Mr. Flickinger's announcement, conducted parties start through the grounds at 11 o'clock every morning in the week except Sundays. The visitor may see the actual remains of many of the buildings in which the seventeenth-century colonists lived, and, from this evidence still in the ground, coupled with the artifacts on exhibit in the museum, it will be possible to picture much of the privation and hardship of the early colony as well as to follow the developments of "James Cittie," to its more prosperous days just prior to the removal of the colonial capital to Williamsburg in 1699.

World Rural Women To Discuss Issues At Washington Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Associated Countrywomen of the World, organized in 40 nations, will hold an international conference in Washington the first week in June, it was announced today at the White House.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has become interested in the work of the rural women's group through

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UCC plans provide you with insurance protection at regular conference rates. You have not only fire and theft insurance, but $50 deductible collision, and protection against other accidental physical damage to your car.

The Universal Credit Company has made these plans available through all Ford dealers in the United States.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Hoover Expresses G. O. P. Ire Over Presidential Message

(Continued from Page 1)

months,' he says, 'we have built up new instruments of public power.'

"'In the hands of the people's government, this power is wholesome and proper.'

Wicked in Other Hands

"It just happens that the ideal upon which our Government was founded and hitherto conducted, is dangerous to the people to have any man possess such powers, or to allow any man to thus aspire to personal government instead of a government of laws. The question is, not that these powers, having been created and now in the hands of the good, might be transferred to the hands of the wicked, if the New Deal is not continued. It is that they never should be possessed by anybody in these United States."

Liberty League Indignant

Mr. Roosevelt's annual message was branded as "the most dangerous speech that ever came from a President of the United States," by the American Liberty League. This declaration was the highlight of a 1500-word criticism of the message by the league, which embroidered the foregoing central theme with infinite variations, most of them in superlatives.

Mr. Roosevelt was "guilty . . . of the gravest impropriety," and had "tried to create class hatreds," it was charged.

"This address was made in performance of Mr. Roosevelt's official constitutional duty," the statement said in part. "He was supposed to speak as President of the United States, not as a candidate for office. He prostituted the occasion to political objectives.

Single Recommendation

"The annual messages of Presidents to the Congress have been devoted, from the beginning of the Government, to recommendations for legislative action, suggestions of specific points for the Congress to consider in its legislative program.

"Friday night, against a carefully arranged background, Mr. Roosevelt shattered that tradition. Aside from a declaration against increased taxation, his 50-minute campaign speech to his radio audience contained not a single definite legislative recommendation."

The Republicans, as individuals, got out dozens of denunciatory attacks on the message over the week end but the original plan to secure a nationwide radio hookup, for a definite reply of the same length and weight as that of the original message, by some outstanding Republican came to naught.

No Radio Reply

This proposal had been made by Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a demand on both broadcasting companies for a time on the air equivalent to that given the President.

The difficulty of such a proposal was to decide which Republican should have the honor of making the reply, which quickly threatened to become an apple of discord, and elicited a taunting statement to this effect from Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas. For the most part, Democrats were content to express simple endorsement of the President's annual message, and of his budget message, again today.

Mr. Fletcher delivered his personal denunciation of the President's speech before the Union League Club at Philadelphia.

Calls Spade a Spade

His declaration bristled with such phrases as "stump speech," and "political harangue," and declarations that the New Deal "has not solved the problem of unemployment," that "relief funds are consumed by Democratic politicians"; that Roosevelt was an "eleventh-hour convert to child labor reform"; that the "New Deal helps the foreign farmer to sell his crops here," and that it threatens the courts.

Col. Frank Knox, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, on Saturday took the occasion of criticizing President Roosevelt's annual message to enumerate his own seven-point program, as follows:

Knox Submits Program

"1. Immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenses.

"2. A sound currency to be maintained at all hazards.

"3. Maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced.

"4. Unemployment and old-age insurance under state laws.

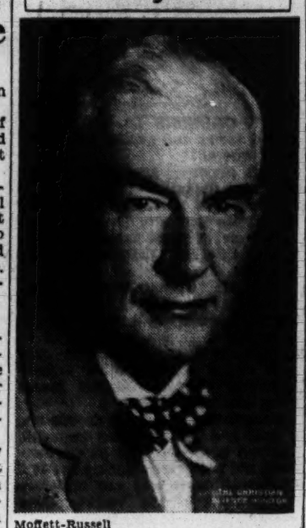
"5. The removal of government from all fields of private enterprise.

"6. Opposition to the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production.

"7. Strict and impartial enforcement of the antitrust laws to prevent monopoly.

"That is positive and not negative as Candidate Roosevelt required," Colonel Knox added. "This program is not 'concealed in any cowardly cloak of generality.' It is forthright and specific. It is also a major part of the program upon which Franklin Delano Roosevelt received his 'mandate' from the people. And it is more. It is the program which Roosevelt has repudiated in every detail."

Indignant



Moffett-Russell

Henry P. Fletcher
Chairman of the Republican National Committee

AAA Killed by Supreme Court As Invasion of States' Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

stricted in meaning by the grant of them, and Congress consequently has a substantive power to tax and appropriate, limited only by the requirement that it shall be exercised to provide for the general welfare of the United States."

Sarcasm Marks Dissent

Mr. Justice Roberts delivered his opinion in a conversational voice, with his chin leaning on his hand throughout. His tone was gentle and persuasive. Mr. Justice Stone, on the other hand, spoke with incisiveness and sarcasm as he attacked the view of the majority.

It was not possible to tell which way the court had swung until the Roberts opinion was about half complete, and the suspense became almost unbearable.

The justice finally declared that the general welfare clause in any case was not decisive in the present test.

States' Rights

"Wholly apart from that question, another principle embedded in the Constitution prohibits the enforcement of the AAA," he said, "the act invades the reserved rights of the states. It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government. The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised, and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end."

A sigh went up from the big audience as it relaxed at these words which told the whole story and broke the suspense.

Sweeping Decision

These words were considered so sweeping as to throw out not only the tax but almost any federal effort at planned agricultural economy. He went further a minute later when he delivered the point-blank blow—"contracts for the reduction of acreage and the control of production are outside the range of that power (the constitutional power of the Federal Government).

Under this demolishing blow the whole planned economy program of the New Deal seemed to topple over.

Mr. Justice Roberts charged the extension of the AAA law would give the Federal Government authority to control the number of "shoe manufacturers" or the number of "garment workers." He said these objectives were not necessarily "unworthy," but were unconstitutional. In what seemed a direct reference to the new-deal legislation, he added:

Cases Not Improbable

"It cannot be said that they envisage improbable legislation. The supposed cases are no more improbable than would the present act have been deemed a few years ago."

The law in question, he concluded, would convert "the United States into a central government."

It was against the sweeping nature of the majority decision that Mr. Justice Stone primarily addressed his dissent, declaring that it would lead to "absurd consequences." In a biting rejoinder, he said that the theory that federal authority must be curtailed because it may be abused—"hardly rises to the dignity of argument."

Minority Stand

The minority laid down four propositions:

1. Removal of unwise laws should be left to the ballot box, not the courts.

2. The majority of the court, in overthrowing the AAA tax, is not acting because of want of power by Congress, "but because the use to which its proceeds are put is disapproved."

3. Expenditure of public money to aid farmers is not unconstitutional.

4. No question of unauthorized delegation of legislative power to the Secretary of Agriculture in laying down a variable tax is presented.

Justices File In

Amid solemn invocations of marshal and ushers, the nine justices of the Supreme Court took their seats in the new marble palace of the august tribunal at noon today, while Washington waited in breathless suspense for answers to constitutional questions likely to affect every man, woman and child in the country.

The Supreme Court cut its customary year-end holiday short by a week this year in order to return to the bench today, thereby enhancing the belief that if decisions on the four big pending cases are not forthcoming immediately, then they will be handed down in a week or so under an effort at extraordinary speed.

New Deal Props

Over and above the importance of all the other cases now likely soon to be decided by the court are two which form central pillars in the arch of the New Deal.

The first of these deals with the whole farm relief structure and the validity of the processing taxes of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration Act; the second with the immense experiment in power development and social welfare in the Tennessee Valley.

Several AAA Cases

The AAA issue is involved in several cases now before the high court. The central point at issue is the Government's authority to collect processing taxes in order to finance the crop reduction control program. The Administration has made it abundantly clear that even if processing taxes are cut off by the Supreme Court's invalidation of that feature of the AAA, some other means will be found to raise the money to let the program of crop limitation go on.

Specifically, the two major AAA cases are the Hoosac Mills case and the suits of eight Louisiana rice millers.

The Hoosac Case

In the Hoosac case, the Government asks the court to set aside decisions of the lower court declaring unconstitutional the processing and floor taxes imposed by the AAA on cotton. The Government contends that the tax is a revenue measure and levied for purposes within the power of Congress under the Constitution. The mills contended that the tax is not a revenue measure but part of a regulatory scheme outside the powers of Congress and unjustified by either the interstate commerce or general welfare clause of the Constitution, and thus since the scheme falls, the processing taxes fall with it. This case affects only the AAA before the last amendment.

The Louisiana rice millers attempt to restrain collection of processing taxes. The millers contend that the amended AAA, which forbids any recovery of processing taxes should the law be declared invalid, unless it can be proved that no part of the tax was passed on to the consumer, is arbitrary and unconstitutional. The Government contends that the proper procedure was for the millers to pay the tax and then sue for collection.

Bankhead Control Act

In addition to the foregoing there is also the "Lee Moor case," which will decide the constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, which imposes a prohibitive tax on all cotton ginned above the quota.

Lee Moor, a Texas cotton producer, attempted to force the Texas & New Orleans Railroad to transport bales of cotton which do not bear tags showing that they are sold under Bunkhead law provisions.

Most lawyers have already passed their own judgment on this law as invalid, and there was evidence that even the Justice Department had reached the same decision, in the course of its formal arguments recently before the Supreme Court.

Court Is Packed

A record-breaking crowd had gathered at the court today before the justices arrived, but up to the last minute officials declined to reveal whether or not the momentous decisions would be forthcoming immediately, or at some early decision Monday. They pointed out that if a decision were forthcoming it would mean one of the promptest opinions in years.

The President's budget message today revealed that approximately $150,000,000 in taxes are now tied up in the processing tax issue; while other information reveals that 1900 separate suits have thus far been filed; that because of such suits, for every $4 in farmers' benefits paid out by the Government since July 1, only $1 has been collected in taxes, contrary to the original assumption that the taxes would cover the full cost of the farm program; and that a potential $500,000,000 annual income from such taxes has now been practically dammed back by injunctions.

$893,000,000 in Taxes

Up to June 30, 1935, processing taxes had brought into the Treasury over $893,000,000, and were expected to produce another $500,000,000 during the current fiscal year. Because of lawsuits, these revenues were tied up, but the Treasury has continued to advance to the Secretary of Agriculture sums sufficient to administer AAA. The Treasury has already advanced huge sums, and under the law $1,000,000,000 of taxes have already been collected and spent. How far the Government will be liable for the return of these amounts will depend on the terms of a possibly hostile Supreme Court decision; but it is already stated that the Treasury's financial stake in the outcome of this case is only second to that in the outcome of the gold clause suits.

The major attack on the act has been the grant of power to the Secretary of Agriculture of the power to determine when a tax shall be in effect and how much it shall be.

Government Victory Reversed

The Government won a favorable decision on this case in the District Court of Massachusetts, but this opinion was reversed in the Circuit Court of Appeals, on the ground of "unconstitutional delegation of power," which followed the Supreme Court's decision in the "hot oil" and the "Schechter" cases.

The TVA case is known specifically as the Alabama Power Co. case, and the decision will probably determine the Government's authority to sell electricity to towns and cities, as well as possibly deciding other phases of the Government's experiment.

In this case 14 minority stockholders of the Alabama Power Company seek to restrain the sale of power produced at Wilson dam, part of the TVA project, to the company. They contend that the TVA is an unconstitutional attempt to put the Government in business and to regulate the TVA area by a three-man board. The Government contends that the sale of power is a natural and valid part of the Government's authority to carry out the TVA program under its power to regulate commerce and navigable streams.

U. S.-Canadian Pact Aids Turnip Growers

By the Associated Press

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 6

WITH the Canadian-United States trade treaty in effect, Prince Edward Island turnip growers are taking advantage of the 50 per cent reduction in duty and beginning to ship heavily. Seventeen carloads of island turnips have passed through here en route to Boston. Considerable increases in seed potato shipments are expected in February and March.

Notables on Hand to Hear Supreme Court Verdict

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Interest in decisions on major new-deal laws today drew a capacity throng, sprinkled with notables, to the Supreme Court.

Long before the court met, the corridors outside the stately chamber in the $11,000,000 marble palace were filled with spectators. Many could not get in because of the limited space.

The courtroom was given an unfinished appearance by strips of white cotton sheeting on the high ceiling, put there in an effort to improve the lighting.

William M. Butler, former Massachusetts Republican Senator and receiver of the Hoosac Mills which is contesting the validity of AAA, took a front row seat more than an hour ahead of time. He read a newspaper while waiting for the decision which held the AAA unconstitutional.

Remembering the presence of wives of the justices on other big decision days, those in the courtroom looked to see how many came today. Only one, Mrs. Sutherland, was on the advance list of guests.

Mrs. Henry Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, had a reserved seat. Her husband made no plans to attend.

Socialist Leader Finds Message a Bit Too Smug

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, characterized President Roosevelt's message to Congress as "vigorous in its defiance to Republicans and the wicked interests," but as "no answer at all to Socialist critics."

"It's pretty good preaching—a bit too smug," he said. "Vigorous in its defiance to Republicans and the wicked interests which don't like the New Deal. But no answer at all to the Socialist critics. And no program."

TVA Work Lauded By New Zealander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Coming nearly halfway around the world, W. Cassels-Brown is seeing what the Tennessee Valley Authority is doing an getting information on the latest developments in fertilizer manufacture. Mr. Brown is superintendent of the Challenge Phosphate Co. Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand

Mr. Brown declared that TVA is doing a "marvelous pioneer work" in its chemical-fertilizer program, but at least 20 years will be needed to show its true benefits. The process which TVA is developing takes the phosphate out of one part of the rock and puts it in another part, through treatment in electric ovens. It produces a concentrated fertilizer, without the use of sulphuric acid.

"We are planning to expand our plants and I want to get the latest ideas in fertilizer production before we spend any money," said Mr. Brown. "This is my second visit to the United States, my first having been abou 10 years ago. After that trip, we purchased about $250,000 worth of machinery."

Historic Stetson Manor Preserved as a Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Outstanding in restoration of historic points in Volusia County at the present time is the work being done on Stetson Manor, historic home of the founder of Stetson University in Deland. It will be used for the preservation of the famous art collection of the Avaray-Mercy-Argenteau families of France and Belgium.

Moorish architecture of the building lends to a proper setting for the Old World romance of the collection. Stained-glass windows, inlaid floors and cathedral woodwork that can be no longer duplicated will add to the beauty of the museum. For many years the old mansion stood neglected and almost forgotten

Parade Marks Opening Of the Christmas Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Dec. 6—Today was a red-letter day for boys and girls of northern Florida who are here for the annual Christmas parade, sponsored by the merchants. More than $2000 has been spent in Christmas illumination, with strings of lights along the entire length of Beach Street. Their reflection in the Halifax River brings a magical beauty to the city.

A forty-piece band from Stetson University and various drum and bugle corps of northern Florida were featured in the parade. Christmas carols were broadcast from the floats.

Fish Backs Borah In New York But Urges Free Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, bandmaster for the Borah-for-President movement in the Empire State, today has aligned himself with the Charles D. Hilles-Melvin S. Eaton conservatives for an unpledged and uninstructed New York delegation to the Republican National Convention. At the same time he has put himself at the head of a list of New York petitioners to Senator Borah that he become the G. O. P. nominee.

The switch of the Putnam County Congressman, who is a receptive candidate for second place on the national ticket, to an "open-minded" delegation from that of a Borah-committed one, while at the same time remaining "faithful" to the Idaho Senator, was seen here as not so much remarkable as characteristic of his political ambidextrousness.

Relatively speaking, he has come to have a standing with the New York Republican organization not unlike that which has made Senator Borah's regularity in the national arena incalculable between elections. Thus he has headed many seeming insurgencies in ostensible pursuit of the label of a mild progressive, but always turned up beside the chief guns of the conservatives when it came time for the campaign artillery.

Representative Fish's change of position on the issue of a Borah delegation from New York came at a meeting of Republicans of varying shades of party orthodoxy here on Saturday.

"I am not necessarily for Senator Borah," he said. "I am for any candidate who can win. What I do not want is for a few people to get together in a back room singing, 'Hail! Hail! the gang's all here,' and try to deliver the delegates.

"It is my belief that Senator Borah could be nominated on the first ballot at the convention. As for this State, he could get more votes than any other candidate."

Meanwhile, 32 Borah boosters of New York have laid their tender of support before the Senator. In a telegram voicing the need for a "forth-right, effective candidate" yesterday, the signatories express the belief that Senator Borah is "the man to lead the movement to preserve our institutions."

"We trust that in that true spirit of patriotism inherent in your character you will become the nominee of the Republican Party for President at its convention in June, and to this end we pledge you our loyal support," the message says.

Among the signatories are Mr. Fish, W. Kingsland Macy, liberal and ousted head of the New York state committee; Representative Vito Marcantonio, Howard W. Ameli, one-time United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York; Amos Pinchot, Simeon J. Beckerman, professional solicitor of nominating petition signatures; William Zeigler Jr., Republican state committee treasurer under Mr. Macy, and Israel Ludlow, New York Bullmoose Republican.

Senator Borah's New York following in its present status would not, it was held, give him more than 12 of the State's 90 delegates, for the Hilles-Eaton-Snell position in party affairs here is incontestably dominant.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan 13.

England

Cheshire

Altrincham: The Public Hall, George Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Lancashire

Oldham: Grosvenor Super Cinema, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8 Wright's Lane, W. 8, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Mall, Barker's Pool, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Church Edifice, Rathmines Park, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (First Church): Masonic Temple Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Los Angeles (Twenty-seventh Church): Hollyway Theater, 1624 Sunset Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 18.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 1018 Hilgard, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Monterey: Presbyterian Church, 3 p. m., Jan 12.

Paso Robles: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Torrance: Woman's Club House, 1422 Engracia Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

West Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Whittier: Scenic Theater, 211 East Philadelphia Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Connecticut

Hartford (First Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 13.

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Beers and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Florida

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue, North, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Illinois

Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Indiana

Columbia City: City Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Iowa

Des Moines (Second Church): Shrine Temple, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Second Church): Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, Mount Royal Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 17.

Michigan

Charlotte: Congregational Church, Lawrence and Bostwick Avenues, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Flint (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Mississippi

Gulfport: Crystal Ballroom, Markham Hotel, 3 p. m., Jan. 12.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 3 p. m. and 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Nebraska

Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-second and Browne Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

York: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 16

New Jersey

East Orange: Auditorium, East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 13

Long Branch (auspices Society, Atlantic Highlands, Society, Long Branch, and First Church, Red Bank): Senior High School Auditorium, Westwood Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 12.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 182 East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 13.

Buffalo (First Church): Church Edifice, North Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Toledo (auspices First Church, Maumee; Society, Sylvania; and First, Second, and Third Churches, Toledo): The Coliseum, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Pennsylvania

Chester: New Century Club, Fifteenth and Upland Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

Lock Haven: Court House, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, Sixth Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant Streets, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 14.

Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Puerto Rico

San Juan: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

Washington

Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4756 Seventeenth Avenue, N. E., 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Wyoming

Powell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Jan. 8	Cherbourg, Jan. 15	Jan. 7, 8:00 pm	Jan. 8, 6:00 pm
*Europa	Jan. 10	Cherbourg, Jan. 16	Jan. 10, 1:00 pm	Jan. 10 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Jan. 11	Plymouth, Jan. 17	Jan. 10, 8:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
†Manulani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

*Leaves midnight.
†Australia must be specially addressed.

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Berengaria	Feb. 5	Aquitania	Mar. 4

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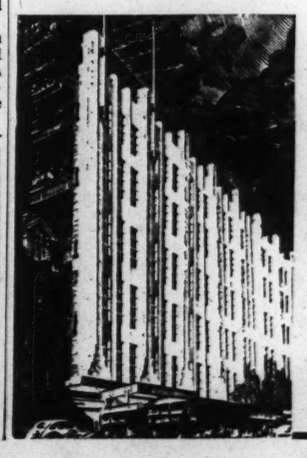
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Amendments to AAA Found Ineffective

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Justice Roberts delivered the opinion before the session was under way 10 minutes.

The controverted general welfare of the Constitution was held to be no warrant for the extraordinary New Deal farm relief plan.

After reviewing the history of the case, Mr. Justice Roberts said the processing tax was inseparable from the rest of the act and the Hoosac Mills of Massachusetts had the right to challenge the entire statute.

General Welfare Clause

Noting that the Government relied on its power to tax for the general welfare, he said:

"The clause does no more than provide for taxes for general welfare."

There never had been a direct ruling on this disputed clause.

"We agree Congress has the power to collect money for the general welfare," Roberts proceeded gravely.

"If Congress may tax for general welfare it may appropriate.

"Otherwise the law would be nugatory.

"It doesn't follow that the power is unlimited.

"There is a limit to the power.

"It must be exercised for the nation—not local—welfare."

Administration Plans

The Administration was believed prepared to move at once to achieve its objectives for the farm belt in another manner.

A tense sense of history-in-the-making pervaded the still courtroom as Justice Roberts' words were slowly pronounced.

Every seat was occupied. Frock-coated lawyers predominated. Women were few.

States' Rights Invasion

The brilliant indirect lighting over the heads of the solemn justices afforded an eerie contrast to the dreary, misty day outside. Mr. Justice Roberts, without looking up from his manuscript, called the AAA "an invasion of states' right."

The court had not ruled at this time on whether AAA amendments, enacted last August, remedied the defects of the original law.

These were based on the possibility that Congress had delegated too much power to the Executive.

Presumably, the Government will seek to find a way to pay approximately $500,000,000 due on contracts still unpaid.

Federal lawyers have indicated belief these can be considered binding governmental obligations. It remains to be worked out, however.

Wallace Hears

Watched through a partially open door, Secretary Wallace did not change his expression as he glanced at the fateful message, laid it aside and continued his discussion with a visitor.

Justice Roberts said the AAA amendments enacted last August made no difference as Congress could not ratify something it did not have the power to do originally.

"Congress might redistribute the entire industrial population if this act were upheld," he said seriously.

The United States Government could destroy local self Government."

As soon as he finished Justice Stone read the dissenting opinion.

Stand of Dissenters

"The present stress of widely held and strongly expressed difference of opinion of the wisdom of the Agricultural Adjustment Act makes it important, in the interest of clear thinking and sound result," he said, "to emphasize at the outset certain propositions which should have controlling influence in determining the validity of the act.

"They are:

"1. The power of courts to declare a statute unconstitutional is subject to two guiding principles of decision which ought never to be absent from judicial consciousness.

"One is that courts are concerned only with the power to enact statutes, not with their wisdom.

Remedy Is in Ballot

"The other is that while unconstitutional exercise of power by the executive and legislative branches of the Government is subject to judicial restraint, the only check upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint.

"For the removal of unwise laws from the statute books appeal lies not to the courts, but to the ballot and to the processof democratic government.

"2. The constitutional power of Congress to levy an excise tax upon the processing of agricultural products is not questioned.

Goal of the AAA

The announced goal of the AAA had been to give farmers "parity" prices for their products.

Parity prices were considered those which would enable the farmers to buy now the amount of manufactured goods they could have bought with the cash their crops brought in on the average between 1909 and 1914.

Parity prices were also described as the "fair exchange value."

A recent AAA compilation showed prices received by farmers for their products were averaging 86 per cent of parity. This was a gain of 8 per cent over the same date in 1934.

Benefit Payments

The AAA attempted, it was said, to make benefit payments which, added to the farm values for crops, would give the farmers a parity price income for their labors.

Recently, only two types of tobacco and milk retailed directly by farmers were above parity. Milk was rated at 114 per cent of parity; flue-cured tobacco, 114 per cent, and fire-cured tobacco, 117 per cent.

Hogs, rated at 105 per cent in October, were 94 per cent; cotton, 74 per cent; wheat, 80 per cent; corn, 70 per cent and rye, 45 per cent.

Only today President Roosevelt informed Congress he was removing AAA from "emergency" status to that of a regular Government activity. In his budget, he asked appropriation of $499,000,000 to carry it through the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Since May, 1933, over $1,127,000,000 has been paid farmers for crop adjustments. The corn-hog program was most expensive, amounting to $378,000,000.

Meat packers, wheat millers and cotton spinners paid in about two thirds of the processing taxes. The last figures showed hog levies collected were $267,216,306; cotton, $243,139,394, and wheat, $247,228,745.

$150,000,000 Impounded

Sugar taxes were $88,203,559; tobacco, $59,380,032; jute and paper, $12,735,692; corn, $11,856,473; peanuts, $3,687,850; rice, $153,975; rye, $1266, and unclassified, $171,853.

Cotton ginning taxes collected under the Bankhead Act were $1,158,651, and tobacco sales taxes, collected under the Kerr-Smith Act, $3,516,991.

Officials estimated that over $150,000,000 in processing taxes now were impounded in the courts under injunctions granted since last spring. These funds now evidently will be returned to those who sued.

Altered New Deal Record

The momentous decision altered the record of the New Deal before the highest tribunal.

NRA lost out in the spring unanimously, the oil-control section of the Recovery Act was invalidated eight to one, the rail pension plan failed by five to four, and the invalidation of the gold payment in private contracts won only by the margin of one.

In addition, the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium—which the President signed although he had not proposed it—was ruled against unanimously. All nine justices held Mr. Roosevelt went beyond the law in summarily dismissing the late William Humphrey from the trade commission.

Senate Gets News

The news spread quickly about the Senate Chamber, coming during the reading of the President's budget message.

Wide grins appeared on the faces of several Republican senators and general conversation became so widespread on both sides that the Vice-President rapped for order.

Senator McNary, the Republican leader, planned soon to introduce a farm plan providing three optional methods designed to make the tariff effective for farmers and raise the farmers' world price for surplus crops.

They are the old export debenture plan, the equalization fee vetoed twice by President Coolidge and the Democratic allotment plan.

"None of these require processing taxes, acreage control or benefit payments, and all are constitutional," he said.

Not Two Statutes

The court majority flatly rejected the Government's position that the AAA should, in effect, be considered two statutes, one levying a tax and the other appropriating public money.

"Passing the novel suggestion that the two statutes enacted as parts of a single scheme should be tested as if they were distinct and unrelated," the opinion said, "we think the legislation now before us is not susceptible of such separation and treatment.

"The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act and holding it a measure merely laying an excise on processors to raise revenue for the support of the Government."

Heart of the Law

"As stated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, it is 'the heart of the law'; 'a means of accomplishing one or both of two things intended to aid farmers secure parity prices and purchasing power.' . . .

"The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use. . . .

"The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of revenue for the support of Government, but by its operation shows the exaction made upon processors to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production."

Concluding this discussion, the majority held that "the act is one regulating agricultural production; that the tax is a mere incident of such regulation, and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the exaction.

Beyond Congress' Power

Turning to whether the law was proper under the general-welfare clause, the court held that the United States was a government of delegated powers.

"The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited," it said.

"None to regulate agricultural production is given, and, therefore, legislation by Congress for that purpose is forbidden.

"It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted. . . .

Wrong Use of Tax Power

"The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power also expressly granted.

"But resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, not within the scope of the Constitution, is obviously inadmissable."

The court then raised the question whether if taxing power could not be used to enforce a regulation of matters of state concern, could it be used to raise money to "purchase a compliance which the Congress is powerless to command."

"The regulation is not in fact voluntary.

"The farmer, of course, may refuse to comply, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits.

"The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulations.

"The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy . . .

"But if the plan were one for purely voluntary co-operation it would stand no better so far as federal power is concerned.

"At best it is a scheme for purchasing with federal funds submission to federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states . . .

"The Congress cannot invade state jurisdictions to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action . . .

Must Be Application

"The United States can make the contract only if the federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract . . .

"Congress has no power to enforce its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish these ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance.

"The Constitution and the entire plan of our Government negatives any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the Act undertakes to authorize.

"It does not help to declare that local conditions throughout the nation have created a situation of national concern."

Not for Want of Power, Stone Says

Justice Stone's dissent said: "The present levy is held invalid, not for any want of power in Congress to lay such a tax to defray public expenditures, including those for general welfare, but because the use to which its proceeds are put is disapproved.

"As the present depressed state of agriculture is nationwide in its extent and effects, there is no basis for saying that the expenditure of public money in aid of farmers is not within the specifically granted power of Congress to levy taxes to 'provide for the . . . general welfare.' The opinion of the Court does not declare otherwise."

No Tax Question

"No question of a variable tax fixed from time to time by fiat of the Secretary of Agriculture, or of unauthorized delegation of legislative power, is now presented.

"The schedule of rates imposed by the Secretary in accordance with the original command of Congress has since been specifically adopted and confirmed by act of Congress, which has declared that it shall be the lawful tax.

"That is the tax which the Government now seeks to collect. Any defects there may have been in the manner of laying the tax by the Secretary have now been removed by the exercise of the power of Congress to pass a curative statute validating an intended, though defective, tax.

Pivotal Point of Decision

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act as thus amended declares that none of its provisions shall fail because others are pronounced invalid.

"We should direct our attention to the pivot on which the decision of the court is made to turn.

"It is that a levy unquestionably within the taxing power of Congress may be treated as invalid, because it is a step in a plan to regulate agricultural production, and is thus forbidden infringement of state power.

"The levy is not any the less an exercise of taxing power because it is intended to defray an expenditure for the general welfare, rather than for some other support of government."

Three Stages in the History of the AAA

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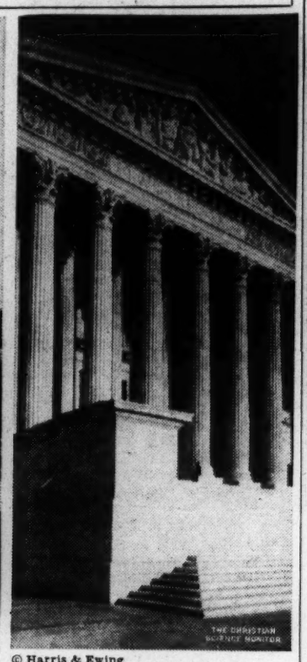
Started
In White House

Approved
In United States Capitol



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Discarded
In Supreme Court

Opinions Differ on Legislative Power

Hamilton himself, the leading advocate of broad interpretation of the power to tax and to appropriate for the general welfare, never suggested that any power be granted by the Constitution could be used for the destruction of local self-government in the states. Story countenances no such doctrine. It seems never to have occurred to them, or to those who have agreed with them, that the general welfare of the United States (which has aptly been termed "an indestructible union, composed of indestructible states"), might be served by obliterating the constitutent members of the Union. But to this fatal conclusion the doctrine contended for would inevitably lead. And its sole premise is that, though the makers of the Constitution, in erecting the Federal Government, intended sedulously to limit and define its powers, so as to reserve to the states and the people sovereign power, to be wielded by the states and their citizens and not to be invaded by the United States, they nevertheless by a single clause gave power to the Congress to tear down the barriers, to invade the states' jurisdiction, and to become a parliament of the whole people, subject to no restrictions save such as are self-imposed. The argument when seen in its true character and in the light of its inevitable results must be rejected.

Minority opinion of Mr. Justice Stone ended as follows:

A tortured construction of the Constitution is not to be justified by recourse to extreme examples of reckless congressional spending which might occur if courts could not prevent—expenditures which, even if they could be thought to effect any national purpose, would be possible only by action of a Legislature lost to all sense of public responsibility. Such suppositions must leave unmoved any but the mind accustomed to believe that it is the business of courts to sit in judgment on the wisdom of legislative action. Courts are not the only agency of government that must be assumed to have capacity to govern. Congress and the courts both unhappily may falter or be mistaken in the performance of their constitutional duty. But interpretation of our great charter of government which proceeds on any assumption that the responsibility for the preservation of our institutions is the exclusive concern of any one of the three branches of government, or that it alone can save them from destruction is far more likely, in the long run, "to obliterate the constituent members" of "an indestructible union of indestructible states" than the frank recognition that language, even of a Constitution, may mean what it says: That the power to tax and spend includes the power to relieve a nationwide economic maladjustment by conditional gifts of money.

Roosevelt Neutrality Pushing France Toward Soviet Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

Russian rapprochement is emphasized in Paris diplomatic circles and in the French press as the first concrete effect on the European diplomatic scene of President Roosevelt's neutrality speech. Overshadowing all other developments, the new American attitude on neutrality is described here as "surpassing in importance the entire Italo-Ethiopian conflict and as completely changing conditions of any future European war."

French Government circles are reluctant to comment on the Neutrality Act, but they do not attempt to conceal its potential significance to France, which will, it is held, "be forced to look after her industrial organizations so as to be able in case of need to do without what she has hitherto obtained from America."

This refers especially to oil, and as Russia is the most important petrol producer in Europe, France will doubtless seek to tighten the bonds already binding it to the Soviets, notably through ratification of the Franco-Russian defensive alliance.

Pleased with President Roosevelt's denunciation of militaristic and dictatorial minorities which is felt here to apply directly to Germany and Italy, French opinion continues today to express keen disappointment that he failed to draw thereform the logical conclusion that all peaceful peoples must unite in enforcing collective action against aggressors. Pointing out that the essential basis of the League Covenant is assistance to the victim and solidarity against the aggressor in war, the French press is almost unanimous in regretting that President Roosevelt's policy—by treating the aggressor and the victim alike—disavows this doctrine.

Significantly enough, however, those who today protest the loudest against America's attitude are the very ones who demand that France should observe a similar form of neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Roosevelt's Reference To 'Law of the Sword' Pleases Soviet Rulers

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—Warm approval of President Roosevelt's criticism of nations resorting to the "law of the sword" was expressed today by the Soviet Government organ Izvestia.

The whole Russian press played up the American President's speech to Congress, interpreting it as an attack on Italy and Japan and, in its reference to autocracy, on Germany.

Soviet official utterances in recent months persistently have pointed to what Bolsheviks declare is the danger of a new world war as the result of the policies of these nations.

The American neutrality bill also met Soviet approval.

Izvestia said its effect would be to widen the possibilities for the use of sanctions, thus materially strengthening the stand of the League of Nations.

Berlin Claims Views Similar to Washington On East African War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 6—The German press, like that of Poland, is so concerned today in endeavoring to show that President Roosevelt's condemnation of dictators applies only outside of its own country that other features of the United States Chief Executive's pronouncement to the Congress are getting but scanty notice here.

After interpreting President Roosevelt's neutrality remarks as meaning that should the United States be constrained in future wars to be neutral it would hold Europe responsible for this attitude, the Frankfurter Zeitung declares that America is working itself more and more into a moral and political autarchy which might be all right were the United States a self-sufficient island far away in the ocean. But such an isolation policy itself must react upon the world in view of the United States' importance as a world factor.

This paper also asks what has happened to the Kellogg Pact today.

A certain section of the press here declares that the United States' ideas on neutrality are exactly those which are the basis of the policy that Germany is following in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Socialists Start Reorganizing Party In New York State

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—A temporary executive committee of New York State Socialists set about the task today of reorganizing rival factions of the party within that State.

The temporary group, composed of 15 members and headed by Lewis Tonks of Syracuse, as chairman, was appointed last night when the National Executive Committee, meeting in Philadelphia, suspended the charter of the "Old Guard" committee in the Empire State by a vote of 8 to 2.

The new committee was instructed to draft plans for a state convention to be held in New York City not later than June 30, when a permanent state body will be selected.

Members who favored revocation were Leo Krzycki of Milwaukee, chairman; J. Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania; Norman Thomas, New York; Devere Allen, Connecticut; Powers Hapgood, Indiana; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Massachusetts; Franz Daniel, Pennsylvania, and Maynard Krueger, Illinois. Opposing votes were cast by James Graham, Montana, and James O'Neal, New York. Daniel Hoan, mayor of Milwaukee, was the absent member.

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The impressions of an intelligent outsider are invaluable. I have found that getting together and talking over a proposition with a client has been mutually educative. I have learned much of his difficulties . . . and I have been able, frequently, to teach him something from my new viewpoint of his problems.

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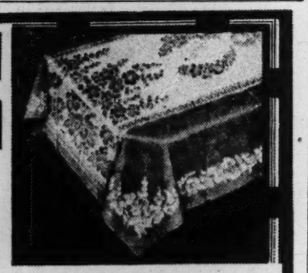

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President's Budget Message Defends New Deal's Fiscal Policy and Sees Success

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress transmitting the federal budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937 follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to provisions of law I transmit herewith the budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, together with this message, which is definitely a part thereof. The estimates have been developed after careful analysis of the revenues, obligations, and reasonable needs of the Government, and I recommend approriations for the purposes specifically detailed in the tables which follow:

Part I

No mortal is permitted unfailingly to predict the future. This is particularly true of estimates which relate to the money values of property and services in a world of nations torn by dissension, by violent price fluctuations, and by forebodings of the future.

It is, therefore, a cause for congratulation within our own nation to realize that a consistent, broad national policy, adopted nearly three years ago by the Congress and the President, has thus far moved steadily, effectively, and successfully toward its objective.

In March, 1933, in spite of substantial increases in tax rates during the preceding administration, federal tax receipts had fallen to such a low level that even normal expenses of government could not be carried on without creating a mounting deficit.

Relief for Unemployed

In addition to normal expenses the problem of millions of starving unemployed called for a relief program which, obviously would greatly increase that deficit.

The national policy which we then adopted sought to stop the downward economic spiral by taking simultaneous action along a dozen fronts. The chief objectives were:

To make bank deposits secure; to save farms and homes from foreclosure; to start public works on a large scale; to encourage home building; to increase farm crop values; to give useful work instead of a dole to the needy unemployed; to reduce all interest rates; to increase foreign trade in both exports and imports; to extend government credit to railroads and other privately owned activities; to reduce unsound and generally disastrous speculation; to eliminate starvation wages; to seek a higher level of values, and then to maintain those values.

Two Bases for Action

On the part of the Federal Government the many legislative acts creating the machinery for recovery were all predicated on two interdependent beliefs.

First, the measures would immediately cause a great increase in the annual expenditures of the Government—many of these expenditures, however, in the form of loans which would ultimately return to the Treasury.

Second, as a result of the simultaneous attack on the many fronts I have indicated, the receipts of the Government would rise definitely and sharply during the following few years, while greatly increased expenditure for the purposes stated, coupled with rising values and the stopping of losses would, over a period of years, diminish the need for work relief and thereby reduce federal expenditures. The increase in revenues would ultimately meet and pass the declining cost of relief.

Finds Policy Sound

This policy adopted in the spring of 1933 has been confirmed in actual practice by the Treasury figures of 1934, of 1935, and by the estimates for the fiscal years of 1936 and 1937.

There is today no doubt of the fundamental soundness of the policy of 1933. If we proceed along the path we have followed, and with the results attained up to the present time, we shall continue our successful progress during the coming years.

Stated even more concisely, we can look forward today to a continued reduction of deficits, to increased tax receipts, and to declining expenditures for the needy unemployed.

Let it be remembered that the major part of the increase in tax receipts anticipated in 1937 over 1936 from comparable sources is coming from old tax schedules. The only changes made last year in the tax schedule were, first, the elimination of the tax on checks and, secondly, slight increases in taxes on large incomes, on large estates, and on large corporations and in capital stock and excess profits taxes.

Lost $40,000,000

By the elimination of the tax on checks we lost $40,000,000 in revenue and the slight increases on estates and on personal and corporate incomes will add only about $222,000,000 to Government receipts this coming year.

I emphasize that the great bulk of increased Government income referred to above, results from increased earning power and profits throughout the nation and not from the new taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1935.

Final success will depend, of course, on the strength of the efforts put forth by the employers of the United States greatly to increase the number of persons employed by them.

The finances of the Government are in better condition than at any time in the past seven years.

Basis for Assertion

I say this because starting with the autumn of 1929 tax receipts began a steady and alarming decline while, at the same time, government expenditures began a steady rise; today, tax receipts are continuing a steady climb which commenced in the summer of 1933, wheras budget estimates for the next fiscal year will show a decreased need for appropriations.

The credit of the Government is at its highest. The average of the businessmen of the nation stand ready to do their share. It is to be hoped that motives and attacks which spring only from the desire for political or financial power on the part of a few will not retard the steady progress we are making.

Figures Prove Success

Our policy is succeeding. The figures prove it. Secure in the knowledge that steadily decreasing deficits will turn in time into steadily increasing surpluses, and that it is the deficit of today which is making possible the surplus of tomorrow, let us pursue the course that we have mapped.

In my budget message of January, 1935, I said:

"I am, however, submitting to the Congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed. If this budget receives approval of the Congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that, with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to re-employ those who are without work."

Says Expectation Surpassed

In looking at the revised estimates for the fiscal year, 1936, I am more than pleased to find that we have not only accomplished what I said we would in my budget message of a year ago, but that the results with respect to both expenditures and receipts have surpassed expectations.

1. My budget message of January, 1935, forecast that the expenditures for the fiscal year, 1936, would be $8,520,000,000. Our most recent estimate shows that our expenditures will be $7,645,000,000, or $875,000,000 less than originally forecast.

2. Receipts were estimated in January, 1935, at $3,992,000,000. At the present time it appears that they will be $4,411,000,000, or an increase of $419,000,000.

3. The message of January, 1935, forecast a gross deficit of $4,528,000,000, and the most recent figures show that the deficit will be $3,234,000,000, or a decrease of $1,294,000,000.

Takes Full Credit

This great improvement of the fiscal outlook during this present year has been brought about through policies which the Congress and the President initiated in 1933 and which we have since maintained.

Now let us look at the budget for the fiscal year 1937:

To run all the regular activities of the Government I will need a total of $5,069,000,000.

These regular activities include interest on the public debt, major public works, operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and agricultural benefit payments, but do not include strictly work relief items. I expect to pay for these regular activities with estimated receipts of $5,654,000,000, leaving an excess of receipts of $585,000,000. Out of this $585,000,000 I will need $580,000,000 for debt retirement, which will still leave $5,000,000 for excess receipts over expenditures after having paid for all of the regular expenditures of the Government plus debt retirement.

Balanced Cut for Relief

The item for relief remains. Without that item the budget is in balance. To make today a formal budget estimate of the amount necessary for work relief would be of necessity a difficult task.

We have, too recently reached our goal of putting 3,500,000 people at work; and the beneficial effects from this program and from increasing expenditures on public works cannot be foretold as accurately today as it can two months from now.

Furthermore, employment by private industry continues to show substantial gains over the figures of a year ago.

It is reasonably certain that the total appropriations for work relief during the fiscal year 1937 will be far less than during the current fiscal year. It is estimated in this budget that expenditures for recovery and relief out of unexpended balances of previous emergency appropriations will amount to $1,103,000,000.

Cuts Deficit $2,136,000,000

Including these expenditures, the gross deficit for 1937, without an estimate for additional work relief, is less than the gross deficit for 1936 by $2,136,000,000. I do not anticipate that the need for additional relief funds will be as great as that sum.

To state the case even more precisely, the gross deficit of the Government in 1934 was $3,989,000,000; in 1935, $3,575,000,000; in 1936 (estimate), $3,234,000,000, and in 1937 (estimated but not including any new appropriations for work relief), $1,098,000,000. Therefore, it is clear:

First—That since June 30, 1934, the gross deficit of the Government shows a steady decrease during the fiscal years 1935 and 1936.

Second—That if work-relief appropriations by this session of the Congress were made up to a total of $2,136,000,000, the total gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937 would not exceed that of 1936, which was the lowest gross deficit of the past three years.

Demand for Relief Funds to Come

Therefore, it follows that, by whatever amount, the appropriation for work relief at this session is less than $2,136,000,000, the gross deficit for 1937 will be less than the deficit for 1936 by the same amount.

With this limitation and this excellent prospect clearly in mind, I am not including in this budget estimates for additional relief appropriations. I shall transmit such estimates with far greater knowledge and, therefore, with greater accuracy in sufficient time before the adjournment of this session to give the Congress full opportunity to examine into the subject and to make the necessary appropriations.

The credit of the Government is in sound condition. On Oct. 15, 1933, wartime issues of First and Fourth Liberty bonds were outstanding in the aggregate amount of $8,200,000,000, bearing interest at an average rate of about 4¼ per cent.

Cutting Interest Charges

Today this entire amount has been refunded, of which about $5,000,000,000 was exchanged for long-term bonds bearing interest at rates ranging from 2¾ to 3¼ per cent per annum; $1,900,000,000 was exchanged from Treasury notes bearing interest from 1½ to 2½ per cent per annum, a saving of approximately 1⅝ per cent a year, of an annual reduction in interest payments of more than $100,000,000 on these particular securities.

The average rate on the interest-bearing debt was on June 30, 1934, approximately 3.18 per cent, whereas on Nov. 30, 1935, it had been reduced to 2.575 per cent.

If the Congress enacts legislation at the coming session which will impose additional charges upon the Treasury for which provision is not already made in this budget, I strongly urge that additional taxes be provided to cover such charges. It is important as we emerge from the depression that no new activities be added to the Government unless provision is made for additional revenue to meet their cost.

Part II

Recommendations

The following recommendations are offered:

Appropriation Transfer Provisions—The text accompanying a number of the estimates of appropriations has been drafted to include provision for transfer between appropriations within the same department. This provision will add a measure of administrative flexibility and will tend to promote economical execution of the program as a whole, and approval thereof by the Congress is recommended.

Repeal Amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act—During the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress the Agricultural Adjustment Act was amended so as to appropriate a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. No estimate of expenditure for account of this legislation is included herein; and repeal of the amendment is recommended for the following reasons:

Denies Proper Review

By appropriating directly, instead of authorizing an appropriation, the amendment denies to the President the opportunity to consider the need and include appropriate estimates in the budget; and it denies to the Congress the opportunity to review such estimates in their relation to the whole program of the Government.

The amendment violates the principles of the permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, and of the Budget and Accounting Act of June, 1921.

It is in conflict with sound administration in that it provides in advance for large annual expenditures without any attempt to co-ordinate income and expense. The amendment was passed in the last days of the session as a result of conference agreement and without the debate and consideration by the Congress which the import of the measure clearly justifies.

Apportionments of Appropriations.—Within the last few months control of the administrative expense of 20 emergency agencies has been vested in the Bureau of the Budget which after a general survey of all of them has effected substantial reductions in proposed expenditures for administrative purposes. Allowances for administrative expenses are subject to such adjustment as the status of the agency warrants.

Agencies Under the Budget

The 20 agencies brought under the budget are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Commodity Credit Corporation; Electric Home and Farm Authority; Export-Import Banks (2); Farm Credit Administration; Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; Federal Emergency Relief Administration; Feoeral Farm Mortgage Corporation; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Federal Housing Administration; Federal Savings and Loan System; Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; Federal Surplus Relief Corporation; Home Owners' Loan Corporation; National Recovery Administration; Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Tennessee Valley Authority.

Additions to Budget

It is recomended that Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to bring all agencies of the Government, including government-owned and government - controlled corporations, within the authority of the director of the budget with respect to apportionments of appropriations and of other funds available to them.

Part III

Review of Fiscal Years 1935 and 1936 and the Fiscal Program of 1937

This review concerns itself with cash actually received and paid out by the Treasury in the fiscal year 1935; and with estimates of receipts, appropriations, and expenditures for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. As elsewhere stated herein, the program of regular activities for 1937 includes activities under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Civilian Conservation Corps (emergency conservation work), heretofore classed as emergency. Therefore the figures used herein for 1934, 1935, and 1936 have been adjusted to a comparable basis.

Fiscal Year 1935

Receipts—Treasury receipts for the year ended June 30, 1935, were in excess of estimates prepared a year ago. Considering all sources except postal revenues, total receipts amounted to $3,800,467,202, or $89,000,000 above the estimate.

Internal revenue, including processing taxes on farm products, produced $3,277,690,028, exceeding the estimate by $80,000,000.

Customs receipts amounted to $343,353,033, an increase over the estimate of $56,000,000.

Miscellaneous receipts, including realization upon assets, estimated at $227,184,181, fell short of the estimate by $48,000,000; the amount actually received under this item was $179,424,140.

Expenditures—While actual receipts for the year were greater than anticipated, actual expenditures were less than the amount estimated by $1,205,000,000. The aggregate of all expenditures was $7,375,825,166, against an estimate of $8,581,069,026. Approximately $1,000,000,000 of this difference related to recovery and relief, and the regular agencies accounted for the remainder.

Recovery and Relief

The total spent for recovery and relief was $3,068,803,053, whereas the 1936 budget estimate was $4,068,541,852, exclusive of expenditures made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and made by the Civilian Conservation Corps. This difference is partly due to this fact:

When the budget for 1936 was prepared it seemed probable that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in all accounts except relief, would close the year with an excess of loans over repayments; and the amount of the net expenditures was estimated at $556,000,000.

However, because of improved business conditions, the demands for corporation assistance were so much less than estimated and the repayments of loans so much greater, that the corporation actually closed the year with net receipts of $107,000,000.

Therefore, the net difference between the estimated expenditure and the actual result amounted to $663,000,000. Other agencies spent for recovery and relief $337,000,000 less than estimated.

Cut in Regular Channels

For the operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments of the Government, including the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Civilian Conservation Corps, actual expenditures were $2,912,537,509, against the estimate of $3,104,961,174.

For statutory debt retirements there was expended $573,558,250, and for interest on the public debt $820,926,353, whereas, the amounts budgeted for these items were, respectively, $572,566,000 and $835,000,000.

Deficit and Public Debt—The year closed with a gross deficit of $3,575,357,964 instead of the estimate of $4,869,418,338. After deducting the amount paid out for statutory debt retirement the net deficit was $3,001,799,714.

The increase in the total outstanding gross public debt was $1,647,751,210, which figure is properly obtained by subtracting from the net deficit the decrease in the general funds balance, the excess of receipts from trust funds, increment on gold, et cetera, over expenditures from the same accounts, and the amount of retirement of national bank notes from the gold increment. As of June 30, 1935, the total outstanding gross public debt was $28,700,892,624, while on June 30, 1934, it was $27,053,141,414.

Fiscal Year 1936

Drawing upon the experience of the first six months of the current year it is possible to forecast with a fair degree of accuracy the results of financial operations for the whole 1936 period.

Receipts—The same sources of income (excluding postal revenues) which a year ago were expected to produce receipts aggregating $3,991,904,639 are now expected to produce a total of $4,410,793,946.

Of the items comprising the whole, income taxes will develop $1,434,112,000, or $246,000,000 more than the 1936 budget estimate.

Miscellaneous internal revenue exclusive of processing taxes is now estimated at $1,873,091,000, an increase of $187,000,000. Receipts from customs are expected to reach a total of $353,191,000, exceeding the original estimate by $55,000,000. Other changes, some upward and some downward, result in the new estimate of total receipts at a figure of $419,000,000 higher than shown in the budget for 1936 which was presented a year ago.

Paring Processing Tax

The present estimate for processing taxes in 1936, included in above total, is in round figures $529,000,000, as against the original estimate of $570,000,000. Actual receipts for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1935, totaled $56,000,000, while up to that date approximately $148,000,000 of due payments had been impounded as the result of preliminary court action.

It is pertinent to repeat here a statement appearing in the summation of the 1936 budget:

"Estimates of receipts contemplate continued collection of processing taxes. If the attack which has been made upon this act is sustained we will have to face the problem of financing existing contracts for benefit payments out of some form of new taxes."

Two new taxes, namely, the bituminous coal tax and the taxes upon carriers and their employees, both representing recent legislation, will contribute $39,000,000 not included in the original estimate of receipts for 1936. New taxes imposed by the social security act and the Revenue Act of 1935 will not produce any income until the fiscal year 1937.

Expects Cut in Expenditures

Expenditures — Indications are that expenditures including debt retirement during the present fiscal year will not reach the amount budgeted by approximately $875,000,000; the total now foreseen is $7,645,301,338, against the original estimate of $8,520,413,609.

Exclusive of debt retirement, the total of expenditures is now estimated at $7,093,276,338, while the original comparable figure was $7,883,979,609. For recovery and relief, the revised estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1936 is less than the original budget estimate by $738,000,000, and expenditures for all regular purposes, including Agricultural Adjustment Act and Civilian Conservation Corps, will be less by $137,000,000.

Debt retirement will require $84,000,000 less than was budgeted and interest payments will be $133,000,000 less. All regular expenditures, excluding service on the public debt, will be greater than the original budget estimate by about $80,000,000.

Saved on Liberty Loans

The reduction in interest payments from the amount budgeted, as referred to above, was due largely to the refunding of First and Fourth Liberty Loan bonds aggregating $8,200,000,000, at substantially lower rates of interest.

Deficit and Public Debt—The revised estimates as set out herein show a gross deficit for the current fiscal year of approximately $3,234,000,000, instead of the original budget forecast of $4,529,000,000. After deducting the amount of statutory debt retirement the net deficit will be, in round figures, $2,682,000,000.

The gross public debt as at June 30, 1936, should not be greater than $31,000,000,000.

This estimate assumes that the working balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1936, will be approximately the same as it was on June 30, 1935, namely, $1,001,142,951. Obviously, if the working balance is less, the gross debt will be less; and if it is greater, the gross debt will be greater.

Table for Comparison

The foregoing figures are set out in the following table for ready comparison between budget estimates of a year ago and what are now considered probable.

Comparison of original and revised estimates, fiscal year 1936, adjusted to classification of expenditures in 1937 budget.

	Budget Estimate, January, 1935	Revised Estimate
1. Receipts (excluding postal):		
Income tax	$1,188,000,000	$1,434,112,000
Miscellaneous Internal Revenue	1,685,000,000	1,873,091,000
Processing taxes on farm products	570,000,000	529,042,00
Customs	208,000,000	353,191,000
All other	250,004,639	221,357,946
Total receipts	3,991,904,639	4,410,793,946
2. Expenditures:		
Regular including AAA and CCC	3,402,351,134	3,482,208,151
Int. on public debt	875,000,000	742,000,000
Recovery and relief	3,606,628,475	2,869,068,187
Total expenditures	7,883,979,609	7,093,276,338
3. Net deficit:		
Statutory debt retirements	636,434,000	552,025,000
Gross deficit	4,528,508,970	3,234,507,392
4. Gross pub. debt	34,238,823,656	30,933,375,017
Postal revenues for the fiscal year 1936 are now estimated at $670,000,000, which is $25,000,000 over the original estimate.		

The Fiscal Program of 1937

There is presented here a brief factual resumé of the principal features of the budget for the fiscal year 1937, the details of which appear in subsequent text and tables. A few high points stand out and justify emphasis.

Without impairing the ability of the Government to carry on its normal functions and to prosecute those activities essential to continued recovery, the budget reflects a substantial decrease in the spread between income and outgo.

This is consistent with the prediction made in the budget message a year ago and is possible because of progressive improvement in the economic status of the people.

The state of national recovery is such that receipts from prevailing tax sources on the basis of present rates appear adequate for financing the originary operations of the Government in 1937, including service on the public debt; and no new or additional taxes are proposed.

Increase in Appropriations

Legislation enacted by the first session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress makes it necessary to provide in the 1937 estimates new appropriation items aggregating $667,000,000. This total will become approximately $767,000,000 should the Congress reject the recommendation, hereinbefore offered, for repeal of that part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which appropriates a sum equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Legislation enacted by the first session also permits including in these estimates a total of $769,000,000 of additional receipts, of which about 70 per cent will accrue under the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Social Security Act.

It is worthy of note that but slightly less than 30 per cent of this increase will be derived under the Revenue Act of 1935. This act, it will be recalled, slightly increased taxes on individuals whose net incomes exceed $50,000 per year; slightly increased estate taxes on larger fortunes with a corresponding increase in gift taxes; and in respect of corporations, decreased taxes on net earnings of small corporations while increasing in relative ratio the taxes on net income of larger corporations.

Taxing Excess Profits

The act also provided for an increase in taxes on capital stock and on excess profits of corporations. The effect of the excess-profits tax was to increase taxes on corporations which earned, in excess of certain percentages of their adjusted declared value of capital stock.

The total revenue expected to be produced by these taxes in the fiscal year 1937 will be only $222,000,000, or 11 per cent, over the income, estate, gift, capital-stock, and excess-profits taxes under the old law.

Since collections in the fiscal year 1937 from income taxes and the estate tax only partially reflect the Revenue Act of 1935, the above amount will be somewhat larger on a full year basis.

$405,000,000 for Public Works

A federal public-works program of $405,000,000 is recommended to meet in part the development and improvement requirements of the Government, and as a proper federal contribution to work opportunity.

While this program represents an increase of about $187,000,000 over the amount for similar purposes for which the Congress made specific appropriations for the current fiscal year, it is $333,000,000 less than the total amount made available for federal public works in 1936, considering allotments made from emergency funds.

The success attending the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under emergency status justifies taking them into the budget and program for 1937 as regular activities, and the estimates of appropriations and expenditures have been prepared accordingly. The appropriation recommended for Civilian Conservation Corps is for the period March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937, and amounts to $246,000,000, while the appropriation for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is for the full year and amounts to $499,054,985.

Comparable Budget Table

The following table gives a clear picture of the main figures proposed in this budget and shows how they compare with similar figures for previous years:

(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 1934	Actual 1935	Estimated 1936	Estimated 1937
I—Receipts				
Income taxes	818	1099	1434	1943
Miscellaneous internal revenue	1470	1657	1873	2103
Processing taxes	353	521	529	547
Customs	313	343	353	354
Miscellaneous	162	180	183	160
Taxes under the Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act	....	....	39	547
Total receipts	3116	3800	4411	5654
II—Expenditures				
No. 1—Regular: Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments	1085	1083	1568	2586
Veterans' pensions and benefits	556	605	718	790
Interest on national debt	757	821	742	850
Tax refunds (exclusive of processing taxes)	63	45	47	49
Agricultural Act	290	743	621	619
Civilian Conservation Corps statutory debt retirements	360	573	552	580
Total regular	3444	4306	4776	5649
Excess of receipts over regular expenditures	...	...	...	5
Excess of regular expenditures over receipts	328	506	365	...
No. 2—Recovery and relief	3661	3069	2869	*1103
Gross deficit	3989	3573	3234	1098
Gross public debt	27053	28701	30933	31351

* Represents estimated expenditures from unexpended balances of previous emergency appropriations.

Pertinent Comment

Directing attention to a comparison between fiscal operations proposed for 1937 and now estimated for 1936, as set forth in the table, the following comment is pertinent:

Receipts—Receipts in 1937 (exclusive of postal revenues and processing taxes and also, for purposes of comparison, exclusive of taxes imposed under the Social Security Act, the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees) are expected to reach a total of $4,559,817,650, an increase of $716,665,704 over similar receipts for 1936, now estimated at $3,843,151,946, and $1,280,730,319 over 1935.

It should be pointed out here that this increase is due largely to increased collections anticipated under the old schedules. As has been stated, only about $222,000,000 will be collected in 1937 as a result of new schedules in the revenue act of 1935.

More From Processing Taxes

From processing taxes the sum anticipated is $547,300,000, against the estimate of $529,042,000 for the current year, an increase of $18,258,000.

Other taxes recently authorized by the Congress under the Social Security Act, the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees will produce $547,100,000 in 1937 and $38,600,000 this year, an increase of $508,500,000.

Thus, 1937 receipts from all sources, except postal revenues, are estimated at $5,654,217,650, against the revised estimate of $4,410,793,946 for the current fiscal year. The increase in total receipts from stated sources is, therefore, $1,243,423,704.

Postal receipts for the coming year are estimated at $705,000,000, in increase of $35,000,000 over $670,000,000 anticipated in 1936. This is further evidence of the upward trend in economic conditions.

Gain in Income Taxes

An examination of the detailed estimates of receipts for 1937 indicates a gain over 1936 in income tax of $508,488,000, the figures for the two years being respectively $1,942,600,000 and $1,434,112,000. Similarly, estimated receipts from miscellaneous internal revenue, exclusive of processing taxes, are up from $1,873,091,000 to $2,103,114,000, a gain of $230,023,000. Customs receipts are forecast at $354,000,000 substantially the same as anticipated for 1936.

The reduction of $22,654,296 in probable miscellaneous receipts, from $182,757,946 to $160,103,650, brings the net increase in the estimates of these four classes of receipts to $716,665,704, as stated.

The provisions of the Social Security Act, the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, and the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees are such that receipts during the fiscal year 1936 will be comparatively small while revenues from these sources in the next fiscal year will show substantial increases. The amounts estimated for 1937 from such new taxes in the order named are $433,200,000, $12,300,000, and $101,600,000.

Cut in Expenditures

Expenditures—The expenditures for 1937 contemplated under this budget will total $6,752,606,370, or approximately $893,000,000 less than is now estimated for 1936.

Of the two major categories of expenditure, namely, regular and recovery and relief, allowances for regular activities, including the Agricultural Adjustment Act and Civilian Conservation Corps, amount to $5,649,781,738 as compared with $4,776,233,151 for 1936, an increase of $873,548,587.

For recovery and relief, expenditures listed herein are those which will be made from unexpended balances, practically all of which have been obligated prior to June 30, 1936, and practically all of which have been allotted. The total of such expenditures in 1937 is estimated at $1,102,824,632, which is a decrease of $1,766,243,555 from the figure of $2,869,068,187 for 1936.

Interest on Public Debt

In regular expenditures there is included $805,000,000 for interest on the public debt, an increase of $63,000,000 over the same item for the current year, and $580,125,000 for statutory debt retirements, an increase of $28,100,000. The cost of service on the public debt in 1937, therefore, will exceed that for 1936 by $91,100,000.

Excepting debt retirement and interest, the net increase in expenditures for regular activities is $782,448,587, as compared with 1936. The major part of this increase is accounted for as follows:

(a) For financing activities under the Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act, $485,000,000; (b) for other new legislation, $125,000,000; (c) for increased public works, transferred from emergency appropriations, $228,000,000.

(d) For the veterans' adjusted-service certificates fund in order to bring the annual contribution of the Government nearer its actual liability under existing law, $60,000,000, and (e) for national defence, to meet the policy of the Congress and the Executive in making up for the delay by the United States in bringing the navy up to the strength contemplated by the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment and additional personnel for the army, $193,000,000.

For Army Increase

In the War Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 the Congress adopted a policy of increasing the average enlisted strength of the army from 118,750 to 165,000 men and toward accomplishing such purpose appropriated an additional $20,000,000 for expenditure during that year.

These funds are sufficient to maintain an average enlisted strength during 1936 of approximately 147,000 men. The estimates of expenditure included in this budget are sufficient in amount to maintain this average during the fiscal year 1937, with the purpose in view of providing in the 1938 budget the funds necessary to recruit the army to such strength by the close of that year as will produce an average enlisted strength of 165,000 throughout the fiscal year 1939, the maximum indicated by the Congress.

It is felt that this is as fast as the Government should proceed in this matter in the light of the present forecast of fiscal affairs.

The contemplated expenditures for the Civilian Conservation Corps show a decrease of $308,383,000 as against estimated comparable expenditures for 1936.

Public Debt $31,351,638,737 in 1937

Deficit and Public Debt.—The gross deficit for the fiscal year 1937 is estimated at $1,098,388,720, including $580,125,000 for statutory debt retirement, or a net deficit of $518,263,710. It is estimated that the gross public debt on June 30, 1937, will amount to $31,351,638,737, as compared with an estimated debt on June 30, 1936, of $30,933,375,017. The figure for 1937 does not include such amounts for work relief during the coming year as may be determined upon by the Congress.

Appropriations.—Appropriations recommended in this budget aggregate $6,400,000,000, including probable supplemental items estimated at $600,000,000, while the appropriations already made and prospective supplemental items for the fiscal year 1936, exclusive of the appropriation of $4,000,000,000 for recovery and relief, amount to $5,146,000,000, an increase of $1,254,000,000 required for the fiscal year 1937 over the fiscal year 1936.

Causes of Increase

This increase is due to (1) additional appropriations amounting to approximately $610,000,000, including supplementals to be submitted later, required to finance new legislation enacted at the last session of Congress; (2) an appropriation of $246,000,000 to continue operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps from March 31, 1936, to March 31, 1937; (3) an increase in specific appropriations of $187,000,000 on account of general public works; and (4) increases in the general departmental requirements aggregating approximately $211,000,000, due largely to the increases in the Army, Navy, and the Department of Agriculture.

Federal Highway System

Existing authorizations for the federal-aid highway system provide for appropriations of $125,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. Under these authorizations $40,000,000 has previously been appropriated for the fiscal year 1936.

Toward the balance of $85,000,000 authorized for that year there is provided under the item "general public works program" an estimate of $60,000,000, which it is believed will be sufficient to meet commitments maturing during 1937. As to the authorization of $125,000,000 for the fiscal year 1937, language is included in this budget having for its purpose the cancellation of this authorization for 1937 and making it applicable to the fiscal year 1938.

This course appears fully justified in view of the fact that during the fiscal years 1933 to 1936, inclusive, there has been made available from emergency funds a total of approximately $1,192,000,000 for construction of highways and the elimination of grade crossings, and that, from these funds, there will be available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1937 a total of more than $250,000,000 in addition to the $60,000,000 provided for in the general public works program, previously referred to.

Farm-to-Market Roads

Moreover, roads of secondary classification and farm-to-market roads are being constructed under allotments of emergency funds in amounts approximating $115,000,000.

The following table shows the approximate estimate of appropriations required to administer new legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, and also shows the amount of receipts anticipated in 1937 from new general tax provisions.

	Estimated Appropriations
Social Security Act	$479,689,840
Railroad Retirement Act	47,645,000
Bituminous Coal Conservation Act	1,155,000
Amendments pension laws	45,581,132
Postal 40-hour week	27,326,420
Elimination diseased cattle	17,500,000
Soil conservation	27,500,000
Agricultural research and extension	11,000,000
Reduction interest rate, federal land banks	10,065,975
Total	$667,462,467
Estimated receipts from taxes under the Social Security Act, the act levying taxes upon carriers and their employees, and the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act	574,100,000

Because there has not been sufficient time to plan the organization and methods required, no detailed estimates are included in the budget for expense to be incurred by the Social Security Board, and by the bureau of internal revenue for collecting taxes authorized by the three new acts heretofore referred to.

However, the probable expense has been approximated and is included in the total lump sum of $600,000,000 estimated to cover 1937 supplementals. The necessary estimates covering the remainder of the current year will be transmitted during the early days of the session, together with complete details for 1937. Likewise no estimate for administering the Potato Act has been prepared since it is believed this act should be amended along lines to be recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture, and a supplemental estimate can then by transmitted.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Jan. 3, 1936.

Auto Plays Big Part In City's Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C.—High Point has compiled figures showing the economics of automobile ownership in that furniture manufacturing center. There are within the city limits approximately 6000 privately owned cars, which, according to estimates, placing the upkeep of each at $10 a month, means a total yearly expenditure of $720,000.

Of the 6000 automobiles, it is estimated that 2000 are being purchased on time payments, averaging around $23 a month each. Each month, therefore, $46,000 of the city's pay roll goes to the automobile industry. This mean $552,000 a year is paid out by holders of equity in cars being purchased.

It is further estimated that one out of every eight persons is employed in the automobile industry, either as a salesman, mechanic or filling station operator. With an average wage of $20 a week, the monthly pay roll is placed at $100,000, the yearly total at $1,200,000. The average valuation of the cars in High Point is $500, making a total of $3,000,000. Upkeep and salaries of persons engaged here in the automobile business in one way or another, combined, show a total of $2,472,000 annually.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 12

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Puerto Rico Balances Budget, Boosts Trade and Cuts Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The annual report of the Governor of Puerto Rico, issued this month, stresses the fact that the budget, supplementary as well as regular, has been brought into balance and the bonded indebtedness of the Government has been reduced. Plans are under way to refund outstanding bonds to obtain lower fixed charges. Puerto Rico obligations are now being sold at a premium.

Among other forward steps taken by the present Administration, headed by Blanton Winship as Governor, is the improvement of the harbor of San Juan to make it possible for the biggest tourist ships to enter. In recent years a narrow and crooked channel had the effect of removing San Juan as a port of call for the West Indies winter cruise ships.

Attracting New Industries

At the same time, a newly organized Department of Commerce, with an aggressive New York office, is attracting new industries to the island and working out marketing programs for local producers.

The present Administration, according to the Governor's report, has not only been paying the schoolteachers on scheduled time, but has restored English instruction to the elementary grades. Because of economic difficulties encountered by the preceding Administration, all American schoolteachers were dropped. The last Legislature, however, appropriated $100,000 to recruit a new staff of American teachers, and hopes to increase that appropriation to $300,000 annually as early as possible.

Other appropriations will provide a farm home orphanage to supplant two unsatisfactory institutions in the municipality of San Juan.

Employment Gains

There has been slight improvement in employment, Governor Winship points out, with marked improvement in the building trades. Income factors are hampered, the Governor says, by the sugar restriction, and he says the industry would be relatively prosperous if it were not for the quota restrictions and if the promised processing tax of $4 a ton had been made.

Old Virginian Records Saved for Posterity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The Williamsburg Chapter, D. A. R., has undertaken the restoration of one of the volumes of York County Records, dating from 1633, which are, with one exception, the oldest in Virginia. During the past 12 years more than a dozen volumes of these valuable historical records have been restored, in some cases, at a cost of $200 a volume.

The Daughters of the American Colonists did the first work in this undertaking. The Williamsburg D. A. R. will now restore Volume V (Deeds, Orders and Wills, 1672-1676). The restored volume, handsomely and substantially rebound, will be dedicated to the late Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College (1888-1919) who began his great work of research into the colonial history of Virginia in the ancient colonial court tomes at Yorktown.

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A Woman in the News

By Apeda

Josephine Antoine
Soprano Wins Top Honors at Metropolitan

New York

ON THE day before she made her successful debut in "Mignon," at the Metropolitan Opera, Jan. 4, Josephine Antoine was made to feel by all and sundry, gathered around, as if she should rush right home and wrap herself up tightly in cellophane, pending the hour to depart for her dressing room to get into makeup and costume. Everybody was rushing around, quavering, "How do you feel?" "Are you sure your feet aren't wet?" "My! My! You must look out for that pretty voice of yours, now you're an opera star!" and "Whatever on this earth are you doing out on a day like this?"

Instead, she had put on an electrifyingly red dress under a warm coat, and boots, and gone down town to do some miscellaneous errands, all in the pouring rain.

"When the time comes, I'll just go out and sing," she laughed.

No one who knows her would think that she wouldn't do simply that.

Atwater Kent Prize

Miss Antoine was born in Denver, Colo., and she lived there until she took a B. A. and Master of Music degree at the University of Colorado; then she entered one of the Atwater Kent scholarship contests and, winning in 1929, she came to New York. It was all very exciting, and she hardly knew where to begin at the feast of opportunity before her. She came East to Philadelphia and studied for six months at the Curtis Institute with Mme. Marcella Sembrich, and then to New York for four years more at the Juilliard School.

By 1932 she was singing in such consequential events as "The Messiah" in Carnegie Hall, and the same summer she was a member of the opera company at Chautauqua, N. Y. In 1933 she sang at the Worcester Festival, and in the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Festival in Washington. She was working very hard, and having a great deal of fun—which, she says, is natural to the coloratura type anyway—"always happy, a kind of soubrette in the cast."

She sang at a Christian Science church in Great Neck, L. I., and in the summer of 1934 she was substitute soloist for two weeks at The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

How It Was Done

There are no other what you would strictly call musicians in her family. She has an older sister who is interested in the piano, but not professionally. Her parents are not technically musical; but they know good music "and are very critical of me, which is a very good thing indeed for me." They, and her voice teacher had already arrived from Colorado for the début and were having anticipatory fun too. Everyone was being so nice; and "Mignon" was a good opera in which to make a début; and the very idea of a début with the Metropolitan surprised her more, with every minute's drawing closer to realizing it.

How did she get into the Metropolitan?

With a little crease of puzzlement between her eyebrows—"Do you know? I'm still wondering that myself."

Practise All Day

What did she do for fun? That is, for play? For she looks far too young to have arrived at the exacting milestone where she has, and much more as if she might be dancing, and going on ski-ing parties, and maybe climbing mountains.

"Well, I go to the theater and the movies. And I go to concerts and the opera—other people's concerts—busman's holiday, you know. I'd like to have a dog, because I like to walk, but when I rehearse—often from 9 in the morning until after 9 at night—what would become of the poor dog?"

What operas did she like best?

Well, there had been the singing of *Suzanne* in "The Marriage of Figaro," with Fritz Reiner conducting. She liked especially to sing in English; and the translation was very singable, a lovely translation, really. French, German, Italian, they were all lovely languages to sing in. But she liked English best; "because I am very American."

And what did she think about the tradition that no young singer is ever really ready for opera before she has studied abroad?

She had an answer which gets around to the point by way of a cryptogram. And she delivered it with the sudden, buoyant laugh of a child:

"The biggest boat I've ever been on in my life is the Boston-New York boat."

Antoine Voice Called 'Fresh and Flexible' With Promise for Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The Americanization of grand opera has brought the Rocky-Mountain West to the Metropolitan Opera House this week with Josephine Antoine, a young soprano from Boulder, Colo., listed to sing the role of Gilda in "Rigoletto" on Thursday after a favorable début Saturday as Philine in "Mignon."

This climax to her career comes to the young western singer after several hearings here during the last few years in opera and concert at the Juilliard School, of which she is a product; and her matinée appearance in the Ambroise Thomas Opera brought favorable critical comment as revealing a voice of rich promise.

With Bori and Crooks

The Metropolitan was filled to capacity for the performance, which had Lucrezia Bori in the name part and Richard Crooks as Wilhelm Meister.

Miss Antoine is one of a sequence of singers of native origin to appear under the new regime. Already she has gained a wide experience in the West and Southwest. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Antoine, were in the audience to witness the cordial reception of their daughter's performance.

Critical Opinion

The critical consensus indicates that Miss Antoine's future career will be followed with decided interest in musical circles. Thus, the Sun critic, W. J. Henderson, saw in her début "the presence of a promising young singer with a fresh and flexible voice of good possibilities."

Pitts Sanborn, writing in the World-Telegram, said that "Miss Antoine proved again that she has much to commend her," finding the voice "fresh and agreeable," and the upper part of the scale "uncommonly well-placed, the tones really firm and ringing."

Francis D. Perkins, writing in the Herald Tribune, said: "Miss Antoine's interpretation gave an impression of more confidence and more experience on the opera stage than is likely to be found in most début appearances," adding that "except for some slight departures from clarity and fullness in the upper register, the young singer's tone was notably even and the vocal flourishes of the first act were deftly executed." The polonaise, he continues, "met with ardent applause."

School to Stage

Samuel Chotzinoff of the New York Post, making reservations for "a young lady who goes from a music school straight into a stellar role at the Metropolitan," found her voice "not overlarge," but "as a whole, a smooth-running coloratura machine, efficient, but without distinction." The New York Times critic, "N. S.," writes today that "the future looms bright for Josephine Antoine. Despite the nervousness attendant on an initial appearance, Miss Antoine, in the exacting role of Philine, sang her music with such charm and animation that she scored an immediate hit."

City Hall Contract Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Contract has been let to the Algernon Blair Construction Company for excavation work on Montgomery's proposed new $600,000 City Hall, on a low bid of $31,246. Bonds for the structure, to be built with the assistance of the PWA, already have been sold.

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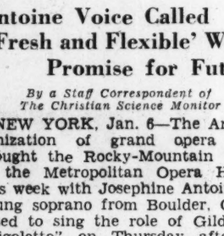

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Hitch Encountered In Filling Quotas For Canal Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Works Progress Administration officials here report difficulty in recruiting men to work on the construction of the Atlantic-Gulf Ship Canal, only just begun in the Ocala section.

The first unit of the 195-mile waterway is a section 18 miles long in the Ocala area. About 1000 men were sent from here as part of the Tampa WPA district quota of 1500. So much difficulty in filling the quotas has been found that workers are now being recruited outside the districts.

Pay is reported to be $10.80 a week for common labor, both white and Negro workers. The fact that there has been some hitch in supplying the workers does not mean, officials state, that there is any room for transients from other states.

The canal, as planned, is intended to connect the St. John's River on the Atlantic coast with the Withlacoochee on the Gulf side. Headquarters have been established at Ocala with the construction of Camp Roosevelt just south of the city. Some 6000 men will soon be housed in this district.

Engineers estimate that more than six years will be required to finish the project, and that nearly twice as many cubic yards of dirt must be removed as were from the Panama cut.

Old Coins Found In Uprooted Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

WHILE clearing a piece of land at Wilcox Lake, Charles H. Forster of this city found two dozen assorted French and English coins, one dating back to 1792, wrapped in a handkerchief in an old boot. The boot came to light when a stump was uprooted. In the collection was a 1914 Canadian cent, but the next newest coin was an 1823 silver coin.

Among the collection was one 1838 coin, picturing a woman slave, her wrists bound by chains, with the wording, "Am I not a woman and a sister." Another with "Carolus II Dei Gratia," has a blurred date, but there is an 1803 "Carolus IIII Dei Gratia." A Cronebane halfpenny shows an old man holding a shepherd's staff in his hand, while another is an 1824 coin of "Liberty."

Canadians Drive On Mental Causes Of Road Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—An earnest plea to the people of Canada to endeavor to eliminate the mental causes of highway casualties is made by C. D. Howe, Federal Minister of Transportation. In this he is joined by Premier Dysart of New Brunswick, T. B. McQuesten, Highways Minister for Ontario, W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works and Labor in Manitoba, and W. A. Fallow, Alberta's Minister of Public Works.

Recalling that the Federal Government, the railways and municipalities had in the past 25 years spent a total of $36,000,000 for protecting or removing level crossings, Mr. Howe said that "as the toll of death and injury in motor accidents continues to mount it becomes increasingly evident that the crux of the problem is not so much the level crossing but the highways themselves. Every day we see that it is chiefly the human element—the lapse of judgment rather than mechanical failure—that is chiefly responsible for the present state of affairs."

Mr. Howe said that the remedy lay in safe driving and that a safety campaign rested with the individual driver "and upon the simple yet sound consideration of care, caution and courtesy which, upon our streets and highways, were never more necessary than they are today and never more disregarded. Let us hope the record for 1936 in this respect will show decided improvement."

Mr. Dysart, speaking in the same vein, said: "The trend of modern highway construction is to encourage speed. But we cannot escape the indictment of the records that speed is being purchased at too great a sacrifice of human life. Every driver of a motorcar must be brought to realize that he is operating a machine that may be a vehicle of utility or a vehicle of destruction."

At Toronto, Mr. McQuesten "felt it his duty to point out that the continued seriousness of the motor vehicle accident situation and the resultant waste of life, health and property demanded that each individual resolve to take every precaution in 1936 to keep himself and others free from accidents"; while, from Winnipeg, Mr. Clubb said that the great need was the development of a better and safer driver "in whom must be inculcated a personal responsibility for the safety of the vehicle he is driving"; and Mr. Fallow, in addition to greater thoughtfulness on the part of the driver, believes that the time has come "when governments must rule with a firm hand in order to protect the rights of the travelling public."

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'Chaperoning' Drunken Drivers Held Futile in Solving Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Police "chaperons" for automobile drivers made dangerous by drink are being supplied in Denver, Colo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Santa Ana, Calif., and other cities in an effort to reduce the mounting toll of accidents due to efforts to "mix liquor and gasoline" in constantly heavier traffic.

While the "nurse-maid" method makes the roads safer, it offers no solution for drunken driving, in the opinion of traffic experts here. Melvin C. Hazen, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is supporting a safe-driving campaign on lines different from Denver's. Of the police chaperon plan he is quoted as saying:

"Undoubtedly, such a plan would cut down the number of automobile accidents, but it strikes me that is not the proper solution of drunken driving. People should not get drunk in the first place; particularly automobile drivers. I fail to see why police should act as nurses to drunken automobile drivers.

Responsibility of Drivers

"It is against the law to drive while intoxicated. Drivers must stop driving if they must get drunk. That is their responsibility; not the business of the police. We haven't enough police now to do our own work properly without borrowing trouble from others."

The campaign being made in Washington for safe driving is sponsored by The Evening Star and heartily approved by the Police Department and the Director of Traffic. Thousands of citizens are signing safe driving pledges. These pledges, however, do not contain one important item, "I promise to abstain from alcoholic liquors," the Anti-Saloon League here points out.

Denver police make every effort to avoid arresting drunken drivers.

"If the driver is under the weather from liquor, he need have no fear of the police," Capt. James J. Pitt, in charge of traffic, declares. "We are glad to help him get off the streets for his own safety and that of others."

In Santa Ana and Buffalo, any motorist who for any reason feels incompetent to drive his car is provided with free police chauffeur service.

Reason for Apparent Decline

In these special services the Anti-Saloon League finds a partial explanation of figures purporting to show a decline of arrests for drunkenness since repeal of prohibition.

Repeal Associates recently compared the four years from 1928 to 1931 in Denver with 1932 to 1934. They found arrests for drunkenness halved in the post-repeal years. No account was taken of the special lenience of police toward intoxicated persons in those cities, according to the league, which reports a different set of figures from Washington as representing a truer picture of conditions.

These show an average of 349 arrests for drunkenness in the four years before repeal, with 265 in 1932, 224 the next year, then 288, and 351 during the past fiscal year, ending in June.

A Bryan Anecdote

Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the league, recalled an anecdote told by William Jennings Bryan, in opposing a statement by the Council for Moderation that laws against the liquor traffic are ineffective.

"It is unfortunate that this hopeful new group chooses to use a name which implies approval if not actual recommendation of so-called moderate drinking," Dr. McBride said. "W. J. Bryan often told of the man who sought counsel on how to achieve moderation. He was advised to call for sarsaparilla after he had had as much whisky as he thought was good for him. The drinker replied:

"'The trouble is when I have had as much whisky as I think is good for me I can't say sarsaparilla.'"

Neither can he drive an automobile safely.

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Boston Day... Mayor, Schools, Legislature, Poll...

(Continued from Page 1)

questions of biennial sessions (reported favorably 6 to 5 by a committee last year but was not voted upon) and legislation to facilitate the operation of municipal light and power plants.

Less important but, because they have been filed, demanding some sort of disposition, are the usual run of measures which their sponsors devoutly believe would carry the State a long way on the road to the millennium.

Labor legislation commands a large percentage of the 425 measures which now go to 35 committees for study and recommendation. The committee on legal affairs has the largest number of proposals before it, with the committee on constitutional law hard on its heels in second place.

Among the measures of major and minor importance are those seeking to abolish capital punishment, ratify the child labor amendment, provide for state ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway, provide for a state lottery, make prize fights illegal, provide for the election of public utility commissioners, suspend mortgage foreclosures and reduce the age of eligibility for old-age pensions.

Measures—Three Major Issues Before Legislature

While legislators enjoyed a brief respite during the opening session of the 1936 General Court today, three important measures were filed. Deadline for submitting petitions and proposals is Saturday, Jan. 11. To add to the yards of legislative record, the days of debate and the usual flurries of comment, the following legislation was suggested:

1. By Lieut.-Col. Paul G. Kirk, state commissioner of public safety—a bill eliminating state boundaries for police in the close pursuit of a criminal to permit out-of-state police to arrest criminals in this State. The bill, which is being presented concurrently in every legislature now in session in the United States, was drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime composed of state and federal crime officials.

2. By Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown—a bill to abolish the state prison at Charlestown and enlarge the Norfolk Prison Colony to take care of the Charlestown inmates. Coming so shortly after recommendations by both Governor Curley and State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman for improved prison facilities, this may become one of the most important measures of the session. Representative Flaherty would abandon the name, "Norfolk Prison Colony" and substitute "Massachusetts State Prison" in its place. If passed in its present form, the measure would vitiate the whole idea behind the Norfolk colony, established, as it were, for first offenders.

3. By State Senator Charles G. Miles of Brockton—a bill to abolish the state gasoline tax. Senator Miles called the tax "just a racket," which was originally proposed to take the burden from the shoulders of real estate, but which has actually "done no such thing."

Courthouse—No New Land Involved, Curley Says

Land grabbers who have been buying up property in the vicinity of the Suffolk County Courthouse in anticipation of a new building will be doomed to disappointment if Governor Curley's promise today that no new land would be purchased is adhered to.

The Governor sent a special message to the Legislature seeking to exempt the proposed $5,000,000 courthouse from the existing statute giving Boston building commissioners supervision over construction of county buildings. Elimination of possible delays in construction was the reason given by the Governor for this request.

The cost of the building, said Governor Curley, will be allotted as follows:

Federal Government, $2,151,000;
City of Boston, $1,994,300;
Massachusetts, $854,700.

In explaining the fact that no purchase of land would be necessary, the Governor stated that the new building will be erected on the site of the present courthouse.

Rewards—For Victims' Family, Say Fugitives' Captors

The chivalry of Boston's police department again came to the fore today when the four police officers who caught Antonio Repucci, slayer of Walter R. Doucette, Charlestown prison guard, said they would not accept any reward for the capture, should any be given.

They did say, however, that they would take a reward and turn it over to the widow and six children of the slain guard. The officers Serg. James J. Crowley and Patrolmen Andrew Mullen, Daniel Donovan and Joseph F. Hart.

This announcement follows close upon the heels of a parallel example in the Millen case. Only one month ago two other Boston police officers, Lieut. Charles F. Eldridge and Patrolman Edward A. McDonnell, both turned over to the widows of the two Needman officers $1000 checks given them as their share of the reward for capturing the gang.

Poll—Colleges Take Vote on Leading Problems

Just what the students in a number of leading colleges are thinking about leading questions of the day will be determined by a poll to be started tomorrow morning, it was announced today by the Harvard Crimson.

The students will be asked:

1. Are you in favor of Government-Old-Age Pensions for needy persons?

If you voted 'Yes" above, how much should be paid monthly to each single person? . . . What age should a person be to qualify for an old-age pension?

2. Are you in favor of the present Administration's agricultural policy as embraced in the AAA?

3. As a mean of reducing the number and sincerity of automobile accidents would you favor any of the following measures? Please vote "Yes" or "No" on each measure.

Strict drivers' tests including regular physical and mental examinations.

Installation of "governors" in cars preventing speeds greater than 50 miles an hour.

More severe penalties for violations of traffic laws.

Special marking of cars whose drivers have been at fault in accidents.

Compulsory automobile liability insurance in every state.

Uniform traffic laws and regulations for all states.

Each week, beginning Jan. 12, the results of one of the polls will be released.

Colleges taking part in the voting include Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Yale, Swarthmore Barnard, Connecticut College, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith and Wellesley. The poll is being sponsored by the college division of the Herald Tribune poll of public opinion.

Steamships—Boston to Dublin Service Announced

Direct Boston-to-Dublin steamship service was announced today by the Anchor line.

Officials said that the Transylvania will inaugurate this new service when she docks in Boston's port on May 9, after leaving New York the day before.

The steamship line hopes to encourage more business by offering direct service from Boston to the Irish Free State capital. Subsequent sailings will be on the California, Caledonia, Cameronia.

Passenger accommodations have been arranged at the East Boston Pier as a result of this new decision.

And while Boston Port officials were nodding their approval of the Anchor line's decision to make Boston a port of call rumors drifted in office windows that several of the Cunard-White Star liners were to be removed from service to be used for transporting English troops.

Officials of the line, however, today had not received any such notice. Water-front gossip had it that the steamship Scythia had been taken over as a transport. Officials denied this and said the last trip was canceled for other reasons.

Chemistry—Juniors Give Show at Peabody House

Rows of shiny test tubes and alcohol burner flames marked the second annual science fair held at Boston's Elizabeth Peabody House, Charles Street, yesterday. More than 100 junior members of the Newton Science Club demonstrated what they had learned in the way of chemistry, physics and natural science. Nothing blew up.

Chemical experiments for the most part were directed toward revealing secrets of appliances and products used daily. Among more interesting exhibits were those of crude petroleum and its by-products. A demonstration of useful home chemistry including directions for stain removal attracted much interest, as did soap-making and illustrations of the proper use of metal cooking utensils.

A special exhibit which attracted many of the visitors to the fair was a chemical man. This was constructed of iron, bits of glass and rubber tubing, cost less than one dollar. At the manipulations of its young inventor, Hyman Gordon, 15-year-old West End boy, the robot assimilated food.

Exhibitions conducted by the natural science division of the club tended to show nature in many of its forms. One featured a large display of pictures and reproductions of more common wild flowers. Other exhibits of interest to visitors were those of tropical sea life, including fish coral and sea shells, common rocks of New England, and the care and feeding of birds.

The fair was under the direction of Hyman H. Platt, Boston University senior and resident worker at the House. He gives free classes in such subjects as chemistry, nature, general science and photography.

Council—Re-elects Fitzgerald as President

For the first time in history, Boston's City Council today re-elected a president for the second time in succession. By a vote of 13 to 7 John I. Fitzgerald was designated to wield the gavel over sessions for another year. He defeated Martin H. Tobin.

Oath of office was administered to the 22 councilors in the council chambers. Among the group were seven new members. They included Joseph J. Mellen, Sidney Rosenberg, James A. Kilroy, George A. Murray, Peter J. Fitzgerald and John J. McGrath.

Re-election of Mr. Fitzgerald was said to have been the desire of Mayor Mansfield. It was opposed by Councilor Clement A. Norton on the ground that younger men should be encouraged to seek higher positions.

Education—Changes Made in State Offices

James G. Reardon, Massachusetts' new commissioner of education, today denied there would be further dismissals in his department because various department heads do not agree with his "philosophies." At the same time he announced appointment of John L. Davoren to succeed Harry E. Gardner as director of teachers' placements.

Mr. Davoren, who reputedly was active in gaining endorsement of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation for Mr. Reardon recently, resigned a short time ago as principal of the Stacey Junior High School in Milford. He was educated in Emerson College of Oratory and Boston University. His new position will pay $3900 yearly, and he will be second in command to Mr. Reardon, it was announced today.

Mr. Gardner's resignation last week followed that of Jerome Burtt, superintendent of secondary education. Mr. Reardon said that a difference in philosophy prompted leaving of Mr. Burtt, and it was rumored that Mr. Gardner's resignation was prompted by the same cause. Mr. Reardon denied this today. He said Mr. Burtt reported that in his position as personnel chief he was forced to constantly deny positions to needy teachers and that he needed respite from the emotional strain of the work.

Mr. Reardon would not describe his educational philosophies today, but said he would outline them for the public sometime this week or next.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:18.

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Truth About Italy," Lowell Thomas in "Going Places," "Troubles in Toyland," "Stranger Than Fiction," and "All Sealed Up."

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." Paramount: 9:56 a. m., 12:44, 3:32, 6:20, 8:59. Fenway: 1:37, 4:13, 6:49, 9:25. Also "Trouble in Toyland."

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Bride Comes Home." 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:43, 7:37, 10:21. Stage: Phil Spitalny and His "Sweethearts of the Air." Sevitzky's orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

TREMONT—Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Forsaking All Others." 10:07 a. m., 12:54, 3:54, 6:54, 9:54. "Unknown Woman." 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:31, 5:31, 8:31.

UPTOWN—"Frisco Kid." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton. 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05.

MEMORIAL—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UNIVERSITY—Charles Laughton and Clark Gable in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "March of Time," No. 9.

BOSTON — "Another Face," with Wallace Ford, Brian Donlevy and Phyllis Brooks. 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:51, 7:42, 10:33. Stage: "Broadway Revels."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Remember Last Night," with Edward Arnold, Sally Eilers and Robert Young. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "$1000 a Minute." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Music

JORDAN HALL—First of a series of three concerts of chamber music by the Boston String Quartet, assisted by Jesús María Sanroma. 8:15.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Second of 10 lectures, by Dr. Herbert Dingle of London, "Fundamental Principles of a Proposed Philosophy." 491 Boylston Street. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — "New Hampshire Night" dinner in honor of Mrs. Haward Parker, national committeewoman from New Hampshire. Mrs. Otis Mercer and Mrs. Bradley P. Smith, 46 Beacon Street. 6:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Round table. After dinner talk on "A Motor Coach Trip Through National Parks," by Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Giduz. Also, "A Viking Cruise on the Kungsholm," by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Gooch, illustrated. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston, 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting and installation of officers, Boston City Club. 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address by Henry C. Link of New York. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Air Mail—Total From Boston Almost Doubles

George H. Kieley, chief of Boston's air-mail division, was the bearer of good tidings to Postmaster Peter F. Tague today. Official figures just released revealed December air mail dispatched from Boston in 1935 showed an increase of 81 per cent over that sent in the same period the year before.

More than that, the figures showed an increase for the year 1935 over 1934 of 99 per cent plus. In 1935, 82,084 pounds of air mail were sent from Boston; in 1934 only 41,138 pounds left the city.

Flying conditions, according to Mr. Kieley, from Dec. 1 until Christmas were the best in the history of the department.

Polymet—United States to Try Eleven Defendants

Seeking to try both indictments against William L. Jarvis and 10 others involved in the Polymet Manufacturing Company stock fraud case at one time, Assistant United States Attorney Charles W. Bartlett appeared before Judge Elisha H. Brewster in federal court today. Jarvis and his associates are scheduled to go on trial tomorrow.

The defendants are charged with having used the mails to defraud and also with having used the telephone during the course of their transactions, which is a violation of the Securities Exchange Act.

Mr. Bartlett stated today that the Government would call 65 witnesses in its effort to determine Jarvis' guilt and that the case would last three weeks.

Institute—Wellesley's Summer Event Planned

First publicity, on Wellesley's Summer Institute for Social Progress was issued today, following a meeting of the governing board of the institute. Dr. Colston Warne, head of the economics department at Amherst, will head the faculty for the 1936 session, it was announced.

The institute will hold its fourth annual two-weeks session in July, and membership again will be open to men and women of all vocations in order to make it representative of a cross-section of a typical community. Economic issues behind the presidential campaign will furnish the basis for the institute lectures and round table discussions.

Last summer, members attended from 26 states and 58 occupations, according to Dorothy P. Hill, director of the institute. Details and membership application blanks may be obtained through G. L. Osgood, 14 West Elm Avenue, Wollaston.

'Loopers'—Youths Pay Penalty of Crime

Daredevil driving around Charlestown's loop, which police seemingly have been unable to stop, ended fatally for one "looper" and in injury to others last night.

Despite the fact that police were warned that the young car thieves intended to make several "loops" over the Bunker Hill street and Sullivan Square early in the evening and that the usual number of spectators was on hand for the exhibition, the first wild ride was brought to an end only when the car in which Roderick McNeil, 19, and James Campbell, 16, both of Charlestown, became out of control and was wrecked. McNeil was killed and Campbell was injured.

Later on during the night, two unidentified youths, at least one of whom was believed to be injured, deserted an automobile which they had wrecked.

With McNeil, 10 youngsters, most of whom have been in their late teens or early twenties, have now lost their lives as a result of the "loop" craze.

Cotton—Self-Regulation Of Industry Held Success

If the Blue Eagle had been around today the feathers of the poor bird would have got another ruffling as Frank I. Neild, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, announced that self-regulation of the cotton textile industry is again proving itself successful. In addition, he claimed, in a review of the past year, that it promises steadier employment for workers, greater prosperity for textile communities and reasonable profit for investors.

During the past year, the industry, determined to refuse business unless costs of production could be met, adopted a voluntary curtailment program. Results: Fall inventories were not much larger than earlier in the year, but improved buying of fall and early winter bettered the inventory position, helped employment; no overproduction swamped the market.

Though 1935 was nonprofitable for the industry as a whole, said Mr. Neild, and though a cotton mill that could show a profit as high as 6 per cent over the last 15 years was a rare unit, the success of self-regulation has built a sound foundation for the future.

During the past six years, the entire industry lost a total of $131,000,000 or about $4 a spindle, Mr. Neild said. Friendly co-operation between communities and mills is essential in keeping the industry free from unjust taxation or other legislative restrictions, he said. Many closings and removal of mills from Massachusetts during the past 15 years could have been prevented by co-operation between the community and state officials.

Briefs

For escaping from Deer Island on Oct. 30, 1935, Leo F. Large and Neil Uhlman were given five to seven years and three to five years, respectively, by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court today. They were also sentenced to from three to five years for assaulting a guard during a second attempted escape. The two men were captured last November when trying to cross the Canadian border from Maine.

* * *

Hearing of a complaint by the Bar Association against George A. Douglas, prominent Boston criminal lawyer, began in the Supreme Court today. Mr. Douglas was counsel for Norma Millen and defended Miller F. Clark, who is now awaiting pardon for the murder of an 18-year-old girl.

* * *

When Governor Curley leaves Boston tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to attend the annual Jackson Day dinner in Washington, he will take affairs of State along with him. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration, Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, and George D. Murphy, State Comptroller, will accompany the Governor who will work on the annual budget during his journey.

Kansas Broomcorn Yield

The Kansas broomcorn yield of 1935 was more than 53,000 tons, the largest harvest since 1932.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"...	"Hits & Encores":
5:15	Safety Crusaders	Gang: variety	Baseball school	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu 'n' Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	Lyric Trio
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	'Mr. & Mrs. Magoogie'	News; vocalist	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Soloist; speaker	Studio speaker	Talk: "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Seamps"	"Musicalities"	Voices": sketch
7:00	NBC organist	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sk.	Ted Husing; quar.	Jack Fisher's Or.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	'Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	Lois Ravel; orch.	Piano duo	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Organ and piano
8:15	Molly": comedy	sic Hall: variety	his orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Nelson Eddy, bari-	"1-Night Stands":	Hugo Mariani's
8:45	ists; orchestra	tone; chorus; or.	"Pick and Pat"	Cosmopolitans
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	Southland sketch
9:15	soloists; orchestra	chorus; soloist	Sylvia Sidney in	"Horse Sense"
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore, so-	"The Third De-	Henry King's Or.
9:45	sketch: music	prano; orchestra	gree"; orch.	News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Gladys Swarthout;	Male chorus; Jack	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour: comedy; orch.	soloists; orchestra	Kilty, soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Music in the Russ	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news	Sodero Directs: so-
10:45	Morgan Manner	Sen. Gerald P. Nye	Spotlight Revue	loists; chorus
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Jack Denny and
11:15	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Sports; records	Joe Haymes's Or.	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Fisk Jubilee Sing-	Joe Reichman and	Mal Hallet and
11:45	dance orchestra	ers: Negro choir	his orchestra	his orchestra

Lecture Radiocast

8:00 WMEX (WMCA), Christian Science lecture by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont.; from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast from Mayor's Office."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WEEI (WEAF), NBC String Quartet; pianist.
2:30 WEEI (WEAF), Cleveland Orchestra concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Cleveland String Quartet recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), Library of Congress Musicale; Kolisch String Quartet recital.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: talks, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather and Dorothy Hewlitt.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace"; Fritzi Scheff; soloists; popular orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatization of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Belle Baker, guest soloist.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee club.
9:30 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Chicago hockey game.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Studio Party; Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; orch.
10:15 WMEX (WMCA), New York Rangers-Detroit Red Wings hockey game.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield studios.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Poet's Gold"; readings by David Ross; concert orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

New Tommy Thomas

Sandra Green
Who Has Replaced Marjorie Clarke in the Cast of "Ceiling Zero." Miss Clarke Has Moved Oh to New York. Miss Green previously had the part of Mary Lee in the Current Play

Timber Depletion Rouses Action In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state's exotic softwoods plantations, on which about £500,000 has been spent, may shortly be abandoned, according to the New South Wales Minister for Forests, Edgar Vincent. There are 24 such plantations, comprising 34,000 acres. Faced with a grave depletion of natural hardwoods and softwoods, the Government will probably embark on a program of afforestation to replace them.

Mr. Vincent says that the position is serious, and the wisdom of persevering with a policy of planting artificial forests, which has so far proved unsuccessful, is challenged by departmental experts.

"There is a grave depletion of our timber reserves," said Mr. Vincent, "and the shortage of some of the most accessible varieties is already felt. There is a great need of conservation work. In future, the hardwoods of the state will receive the first consideration in any scheme aiming at meeting the timber needs of the present and the future. A sum of £300,000 has been made available for the purpose, and is to be spent in opening up new forest areas and in silviculture."

It is hoped that the more valuable species of softwoods will be perpetuated in the areas where nature has placed them. Already officers of the commission have visited Queensland to study the hoop-pine plantations there, and the technique that has been applied so successfully in that state.

It is intended to re-establish hoop-pine in New South Wales in areas where at one time it flourished. Increasing attention is also being given to cypress pine in inland areas, where reforestation is badly needed, not only from the timber point of view, but also from that of erosion.

Soviet Propaganda Inspires Glowing Praise for Stalin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—After years of comparative quiet, the white light of publicity from the powerful Soviet propaganda machine has been turned on Joseph Stalin. Recently few copies of even the most obscure Soviet papers or periodicals have appeared without some sort of glowing tribute to the dictator of the U. S. S. R.

William Henry Chamberlin, for years Staff Correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor at Moscow, has pointed out that for five years it was Joseph Stalin's expressed desire to work in comparative obscurity, after he attained a position of supreme power in Russia in 1924, but that from his fiftieth birthday, in December, 1929, he was willing to occupy the center of the stage.

Increasing Praise

For the past six years increasingly extravagant praise has been showered on Joseph Stalin. But recently these tributes have become more extreme and more numerous, and many Soviet newspapers contain not one, but half a dozen or more tributes couched in the most laudatory terms. As one foreign observer ironically remarked:

"One gathers that a man named Joseph Stalin is a fairly important figure in the Soviet Union."

A veritable barrage of letters to Joseph Stalin from groups of various kinds of Soviet citizens, each seeking to outdo the other in flowery tributes to the Soviet dictator, are occupying an increasing proportion of the official press.

The tributes picture Mr. Stalin as a sort of superman, who stands supreme not only in Russia but everywhere.

People's "Dearest Friend"

A group of workers in a motor-car factory addressed Mr. Stalin as "our great sage, the leader, teacher and dearest friend of the people not only of the Soviet Union but of all countries."

A group of military cyclists addressed their letter to "Stalin, greatest thinker and leader of the socialist era in the development of humanity."

Five hundred railway engine drivers, in a letter occupying an entire newspaper page, declared: "Comrade Lazar Kaganovich, whom you gave to us (as Commissar of Railways), exciting our minds and hearts by describing you, Comrade Stalin, as the engine driver of the Soviet Union. This letter is written in a spirit of profound thankfulness, not only from us but from our wives and children, to our great leader of nations, the scourge of our enemies and the joy of proletarians of the whole world."

A congress of collective farmers in Siberia sent greetings to "Stalin, the greatest of all men, who brought light and happiness into our dark forests."

A group of combine drivers ended their letter: "From all our hearts and souls we send to you, our dearest friend, father and teacher, great leader of the people of the world, state farm greetings."

Collective farmers from the Ukraine wrote: "Long live for the happiness of all toiling humanity our own loving Stalin."

Understood Each Other

A corps of Central Asian cavalrymen, after a long ride across the country, wrote to Mr. Stalin: "On our journey we met collective farmers whose languages we did not understand. But we could say to them and they to us: 'Lenin and Stalin.' And by these words our hearts were touched and our eyes were dimmed with tears."

A group of Moscow teachers wrote: "We promise to teach the younger generation in a spirit of love for our country and hatred for our enemies, of being true to Lenin and to you, Comrade Stalin."

Communist Party organizations, adding to the flood of letters, almost always referred to the Stalin leadership of World Revolution. The Moscow committee wrote this autumn: "Long live the pride of the international proletariat, the greatest leader of the greatest class, our Stalin." The Leningrad committee wrote: "Long live the greatest strategist of the world Communist revolution. We Bolsheviks of the city of Lenin promise you to give all our strength and knowledge to protect our country and extend the blessings of Communism to the whole world."

Foreign Communists join in the chorus of praises for Joseph Stalin. The Communist International, holding its world congress in Moscow last summer, addressed a letter to "Comrade Stalin, greatest leader, teacher and friend of the proletarians and oppressed of the whole world," and added that the "titanic task of replacing Lenin at the wheel of the struggle for the emancipation of all toiling humanity has fallen upon your shoulders, Comrade Stalin."

One may read tributes little less extravagant in the foreign Communist press, such as the Daily Worker and the New Masses in the United States.

Inauguration Day In Connecticut Towns

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6 (AP)—It was inauguration day in three Connecticut cities today.

Mayor Frank Hayes, who also is Lieutenant Governor of the State, was sworn in for his fourth term as Chief Executive of Waterbury.

A fellow Democrat, Mayor Stephen L. Smith, will take his oath of office tonight to begin his second term as Mayor of Meriden.

A Republican took over the mayoralty of Bristol, Joseph W. Harding succeeding Mayor Joseph F. Dutton, Democrat.

Fire Fatalities Verified

WESTFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Six bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the three-story Van Deusen Hotel, which flames destroyed last night. At least one other person was missing.

NEWS

She Should Know About...

Yet so little time...

For busy teachers we have the answer

Increasing complexities of the profession demand more and more of the teacher's time. Yet, daily, fast-moving trends, events, progress clamor for attention, compel interest—comprise elements of present knowledge they find it wise to have. Meeting this challenge for news service from those who must keep informed at minimum expenditure of time, The Christian Science Monitor has evolved the new World's Day column. In this Monitor feature all vital news is carefully selected, reduced to its interesting essentials, lucidly written, interpreted without bias, presented in new typography, facilitating quick understanding.

The World's Day
Its News in Focus
Monday, Jan. 6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Mayor Plans to Put Boston Back on Its Financial Feet; Many Reforms Are Proposed

Financial legislation directed toward aiding the return of business prosperity in Boston was the remedy proposed by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in his annual address to the incoming City Council today for the problem of local recovery and reduction of unemployment. This legislation would be based on a financial plan aimed at stabilizing tax and debt conditions so that Boston will have a new appeal as a place of business and residence.

Reduction of the city's net debt by $8,627,000 and the limiting of further indebtedness to the amount needed for PWA projects already authorized, are the first steps proposed by the Mayor. Borrowing to meet welfare needs will be limited to considerably less than that borrowed last year.

Boston will, the Mayor said, in the next five years retire $37,000,000 of its present bonded indebtedness, and a continuance of the policy of reducing the bonded debt will result in the future elimination of all borrowings and enable the city to go on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Revenues Expected

New revenues are expected from the State, which, the Mayor stated, will aid the city in keeping its tax rate at the present $37 per $1000 in spite of the reduced assessment valuations. No reduction in the number of city employees nor in their salaries is contemplated, as the Mayor believes there is no excess there.

The city auditor has been ordered by the Mayor to set up an allotment control, which will limit the amount of money to be spent in the six months prior to the passage of the 1936 budget. This limitation will be based on a sum less than the 1935 expenditure record.

The Mayor announced his intention of resubmitting to the City Council his plan for the reorganization and consolidation of various city departments. With 46 departments and 135 department heads the Mayor believes that the present set-up is antiquated and inadequate. The new plan was drawn up at the instance of the Mayor by a committee of M. I. T. professors.

Sharing of Relief

Support of a measure calling upon the State to uphold its share of the relief burden was promised by the Mayor. He stated that the Commonwealth had it within its ability to do this, and that it would eliminate borrowing upon the future. He also said that he would support the proposed revision of the tax limitation provisions affecting Boston. Stating that the present provisions tend to complicate the city's finances, he said that the granting of a mayoral veto over school expenditures would considerably tighten control of the city's expenditures.

In the field of taxes, the Mayor stated that all possible inducements should be given to encourage early payment of taxes. Taxes are now payable one half in July and one half in November. He proposed a slight reduction if the whole amount is paid in July. He foresaw the time when taxes will be paid by the first of each year, thus eliminating borrowing in anticipation of collection and saving the taxpayers the interest payments on temporary loans.

Tax Assessment

With the aid of experts from Harvard and M. I. T., Mayor Mansfield stated that he hopes this year to work out an improved method of all assessments to be made by the first of the year. This will not permit of abatement litigation and will eliminate the 2 per cent or 2½ per cent appropriation for "overlay" which is reserved for rebates and is an additional tax load. Although tax collections during the past year improved, the Mayor stated that efforts will be made to force a better collection from delinquents.

Continued effort to improve the conditions of Boston Harbor and a greater routing of merchandise through it was promised by the Mayor. He also assured the city that he would bend every effort to procuring the fullest possible amount of federal aid for relief projects.

Airmen Even Outdo the Birds in 'Blind Flying'

Difficulty in accepting testimony of instruments held greatest drawback to successful piloting by apparatus instead of senses — Lynn sportsman 'flies blind' from Boston to Washington.

The "blind" flight of Paul S. Bauer, Lynn sportsman-flier, from Boston to Washington yesterday has focused attention on this aspect of aviation in dramatic fashion. Mr. Bauer sat in a cabin with curtains pulled over all windows. He was entirely dependent throughout his time in the air on his instrument board and upon a radio beacon sounding through earphones. The flight was completed in five hours and 55 minutes (with half hour for lunch at Camden, N. J.) without untoward incident.

Greatest Difficulty

Pilots frequently remark that the principal difficulty in learning to fly by instrument instead of by the human sense of sight is not in operating the various controls but in learning to accept the evidence of the instruments. Few pilots, for example, when first under the hood will interpret their compass correctly. They seem to find some difficulty in physical reaction to what they see on the instrument panel. It is estimated that in the early "blind" flights 90 per cent of students turn in the wrong direction despite their accurate compasses.

This is blamed largely on the fact that students are at first usually very tense. Instructors say that they apply so much pressure on the rudder bar unconsciously that they frequently report the ship was hard to guide.

Tenseness Biggest Bar

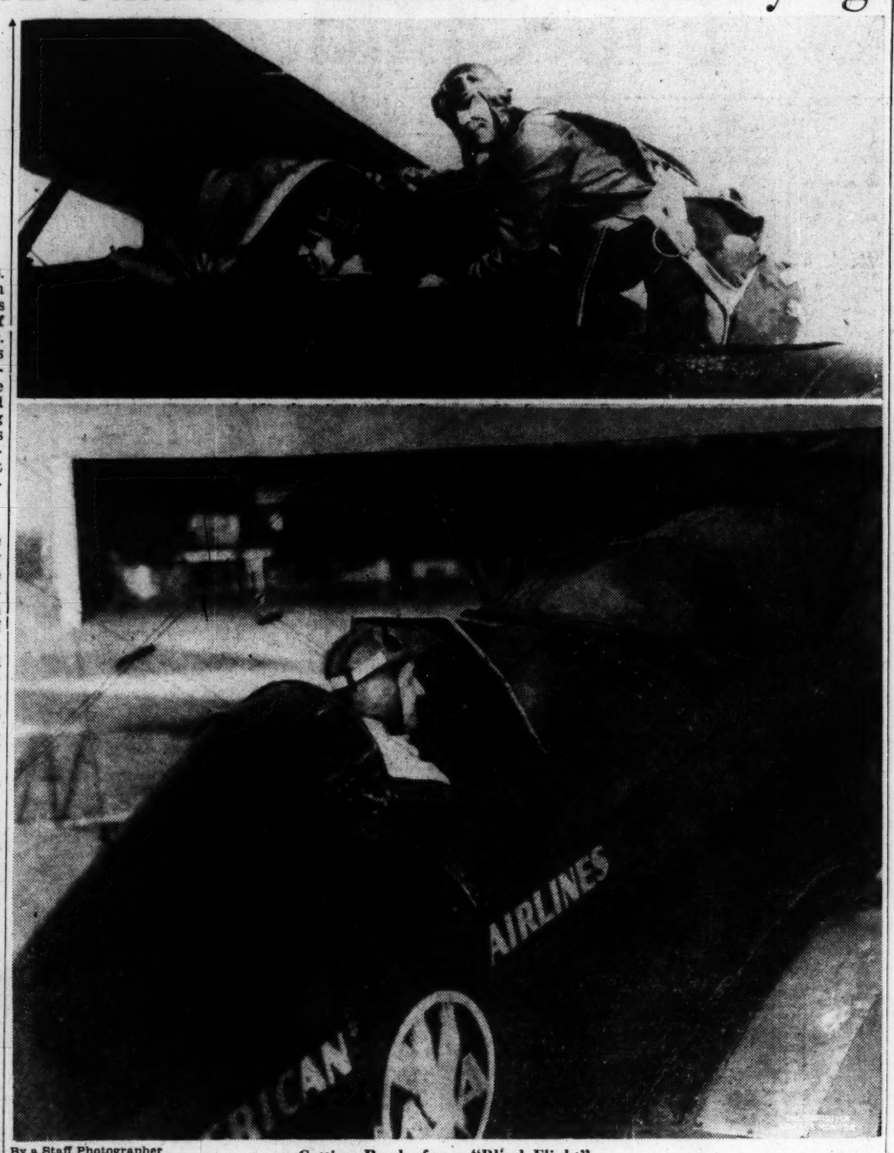
When tenseness is overcome, the physical difficulty of reacting to the instruments also usually clears up. This is not a matter requiring only a few minutes, however. Despite the fact that usually only experienced pilots attempt "blind" flying, it often takes from 15 to 20 hours in the air to break the tenseness and gain confidence in instruments. Teachers at the Boeing School of Aeronautics near Seattle estimate that fully 25 hours of hooded flying experience are requisite before a pilot can be considered competent when visibility is nonexistent.

In connection with "blind" flying it is interesting to note that aeronauts now undertake to do more than even birds. During some recent tests at Wright Field in Dayton it was definitely established that when birds cannot see they simply flutter to the ground.

Amateur's Ability

Mr. Bauer, an amateur pilot, made the flight yesterday largely to call attention of Department of Commerce officials to the fact that private pilots may be as competent as commercial pilots. This was designed to off-set current suggestions that regulated airways be reserved for transport planes.

He was accompanied by John S. Shobe, test pilot, who acted as observer to guard against possible collision in the air with another ship, and by George Mason of Brookline, Massachusetts Governor for the National Aeronautic Association. The three men are attending the annual convention of the N. A. A. in Washington.



By a Staff Photographer

Getting Ready for a "Blind Flight"

Above—The "Hood" Being Arranged Over the Pilot's Cockpit in Preparation of a Blind Flight. Below—The "Hood" in Place, Forcing the Pilot to Depend Solely on His Instrument Panel in Charting His Course

Scenery Finally Wins Out As Billboard Interests Quit Fight Against State Control

Ten years of struggle to maintain the Yankee neatness of New England towns and preserve the natural charm of its countryside by protecting them from billboards apparently has ended in victory, according to a statement by Horace B. Gale, chairman, Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards. Much of the fight against commercialization of highways here had been rallied by the federation.

Commenting upon the decision made this week by outdoor advertising companies to drop their continued opposition to regulation of highway signs in Massachusetts, Mr. Gale said that the state anti-billboard law now rests substantially as if it had been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

Risk of Decision

"If the billboard interests had not regarded their own case as so weak that to have continued an appeal now before the highest federal court could only invite defeat, it is obvious that no such decision would have been made," Mr. Gale pointed out. He added that a United States Supreme Court ruling favorable to the Massachusetts law would have established legal precedent throughout the entire nation, and concluded that the advertising companies did not want to subject themselves to this risk.

"Even as the case stands now, we have won a victory for the cause of highway beauty in all parts of the United States," Mr. Gale continued. "The favorable decision made by our own State Judicial Supreme Court in February, 1935, established a valuable precedent, and now the move to withdraw an appeal from that ruling is tantamount to admitting its absolute legality."

The temporary injunction which has held up enforcement of sign regulations can now be dissolved, and the measures placed in effect, he said. However, the federation, taking a cue from attempts to amend the law last spring, does not anticipate any very stringent enforcement efforts to be made by Governor Curley's Administration.

Later Administration

"Probably we shall have to wait for a succeeding administration which is sympathetic to the aims of our law before much ground can be gained in its application," declared Mr. Gale.

Plaintiffs in the case were the General Outdoor Advertising Company and other firms. The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 14, 1935, agreed to review their appeal from a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Two principal questions were involved: (1) Does the State have a right to apply its police power in regulating the use of private property where aesthetic considerations are involved; and (2) Were Massachusetts regulations reasonable?

The central issue revolved about the right of a state, under its police power, to control billboards on private property not merely for the sake of public safety but essentially for the protection of scenic values.

It originated from the effect of an amendment which was voted into the State Constitution by a two to one majority in 1918. This amendment said: "Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law."

Laws were passed thereupon giving the Department of Public Works authority to regulate billboards throughout the State, and subsequent amendments allowed cities and towns to pass laws for the same purpose. Since 1925 the constitutionality of these regulations has been challenged on the grounds that they deprive individuals of property without due process of law.

In Courts a Decade

Creeping through the courts for a decade, the case attracted attention in widely scattered areas and assumed a status of national importance. Funds for the defense against commercialization, it is reported, were even sent to Massachusetts from California and from France.

In defending itself, the State insisted that its regulations were intended to promote safety of travel, and the enjoyment of public parks and reservations. It also claimed that the law was intended to protect highway travelers from "unwelcome obstruction of business appeals," and to preserve property from depreciation.

Bridgeport Opens Its Centennial Fete

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Bridgeport formally opened its centennial celebration at a special community forum program in the United Church last night with prayer, hymnals and retelling of the glories and progress of the once "struggling village by the water" through 100 years of history.

The event signalized the beginning of an elaborate program of parade, pageantry and other commemorative features to portray outstanding chapters in the city's development. The climax will take place on Oct. 3, the day a century ago that the early fathers voted in town meeting to petition the Legislature for a city charter.

Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, called upon all residents to aid in dedicating the year to "100 years of continuous development and progress that has marked the proud history of Bridgeport."

"I urge you all to co-operate in the greatest celebration since our city began," the Mayor said.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Curley-Mansfield Feud

Saturday saw official cognizance by Mayor Mansfield of what most people have believed since the start of the Finance Commission's investigation into city bonding practices, namely, that the Curley inspired Finance Commission is trying to put two strikes on the Mayor before the Dolan inquiry starts.

Asked for his opinion on the allegations that his brother-in-law, Louis A. Roe, has tried to use his family relationship to obtain city bonding through the employ of threats, the Mayor's only answer was, "The Dolan investigation will go on."

After the Finance Commission's attacks of last fall on the Mayor, which the latter claimed were inspired by the Governor, and Mr. Mansfield's vigorous counter attacks on the State's Chief Executive, there occurred a lull in the incriminations, and many thought the two Democratic leaders had composed their differences.

Curley's Counter-Attack

With the sudden filing, however, by the city's corporation counsel of the Bill of Equity against Curley's city treasurer and intimate friend, those familiar with the Governor's forceful manner of meeting all opposition felt that it was but a matter of time before he would find a means to reply in a politically effective manner to the Mayor. In politics an effective reply to an opponent is usually an attempt to discredit him.

The Finance Commission has been urged several times within the past few weeks to investigate various aspects of municipal administration, which have been considered open to inquiry. Councilor Clement A. Norton, the one responsible for the present bonding probe, has more than once requested that the Finance Commission investigate the reports concerning school-job selling and the soliciting of campaign expenditures from teachers and janitors.

Shunned School Inquiry

The commission has steadfastly refused to take up the school case, although it appears equally worthy of investigation as the bonding issue. Several weeks ago it called on Commissioner of Public Works Christopher J. Carven to tell why the contract for the removal of snow from the downtown district had not been awarded to the lowest bidder. Bids were advertised for again but few people knew of the affair. At that time it appeared that the commission was going out of its way not to further antagonize the Mayor through attacks upon him for petty contraventions of city ordinances.

Many persons about City Hall now believe, however, that the Finance Commission preferred not to "cry wolf" at Mayor Mansfield too often upon relatively unimportant occasions and to save its fire for a blast sure to merit front-page space in the newspapers.

Grand Jury Action

Although E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, has announced that there is a possibility that the evidence gathered so far will be presented to the Grand Jury, few political observers feel that at the present moment enough material has been collected to merit its introduction to the jury. It is felt that to press the case would leave it open to rejection and give the Mayor the opportunity to cry persecution. The public tends to tire quickly of an investigation unless the charges are fully substantiated and something startling is revealed.

It now appears extremely doubtful if the present Finance Commission investigation can accomplish any purpose but to strengthen the Mayor in his determination to press to a finish the Dolan affair. A failure to do so after the publicity given to the case would leave the Mayor too open to charges of having made a political deal with the powers on Beacon Hill, and as background to the whole affair it should be remembered that the Mayor is reliably believed to have his eye on the Governorship.

J. G. H.

What's Going On In the Arts

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions; Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Japanese Screens, Japanese Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Thayer Collection of Paul Revere Silver. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge) — Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England. Through Jan. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; 75-year-old presepio from Italy.

Grace Horne Gallery—Sketches by Aimee Lamb; paintings by Martha Crocker and water colors by Lester Hornby. Jan. 18.

Vose Galleries—Water colors by the late Henry W. Rice.

Copley Society—Paintings by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 10.

Children's Art Center — Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Jan. 13.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Holman's Print Shop—Memorial show of Timothy Cole's wood engravings.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Jacob Titiev. Through Jan. 30.

Goodman-Walker — Old master prints, American paintings.

Boston Art Club—Portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors and etchings by Gordon Grant. Through 31.

Boston City Club—Water colors of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through Jan. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists. Drawings by Lillian Westcott Hale. Through Jan. 18.

Doll & Richards—Portraits in silhouette by Baroness Maydell; Gay Nineties miniatures by Charles Turrell.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Junior League—Water colors, gouaches, and drawings by Angna Enters. Through Jan. 11

Number Ten Gallery—Oils by Rosmond De Kalb. Jan. 11.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—War Etchings by Otto Dix. Feb. 4.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday, with temperatures near freezing tonight; colder Tuesday night; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Tuesday, colder Tuesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight.

Maine: Snow beginning late tonight, more Tuesday, slightly colder in south portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or east winds, probably becoming strong late tonight or Tuesday, and overcast weather with rain or snow tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	31	Minneapolis	14	8
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	68	62
Chicago	30	28	New York	32	30
Denver	16	12	Norfolk	40	38
Helena	0	—2	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	66	54	St. Louis	36	34
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	36	32
Miami	74	72			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 6.
B—Minimum, Jan. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:34 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 9:48 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

Relief Cost Called Major Problem By Springfield Mayor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—The continued welfare relief demand upon the city was stressed by Mayor Henry Martens in his message to the incoming City Council as he began his second two-year term today.

Pointing out that in spite of improved business conditions there was not the expected absorption of employables in private industry, he announced that he would appoint a committee of citizens to co-operate with industry in an endeavor to meet this situation.

Relief expenditures, the Mayor said, increased approximately 32 per cent in 1935 over the previous year. Anticipating the continuance of this problem for several years to come, he said he would name a committee to co-operate with the welfare department in a survey of the entire operation of that department in order that this technical function of government may be performed as efficiently as possible.

In order to avoid an increase of the tax rate, the Mayor said, it will be necessary to cut 1936 expenditures approximately $2,400,000 below those of 1935, if borrowing or paying contributions are not to be resorted to.

Farmers Called To Union Meeting

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Farmers of Massachusetts will bring their troubles to their annual "clinic" — the Union Agricultural Meetings—which will open in the Municipal Auditorium here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. One hundred and fifteen speakers from 10 states are scheduled to address the 44 meetings.

Howard H. Murphy, newly appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for this State, is expected to make his first official appearance at the annual union banquet Thursday night.

Among the speakers will be Eliot Wadsworth, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture of New York; Joseph C. Cort, state Milk Control Board chairman; Grace Morrison Poole, dean of Stoneleigh College for Women at Rye, N. H.; R. A. McGinty, dean of the College of Agriculture of South Carolina, and W. M. Meal of the General Crops Section of the AAA.

Enrollment Sets Record At University of Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Enrollment in the University of Georgia has reached 2729, the highest mark in the history of the institution, according to T. W. Reed, registrar. This figure surpasses last year's registration at the same period by 315, the enrollment at that time being 2404. Mr. Reed predicted that the total enrollment for the year would pass the 3000 mark.

"There is a small increase in the freshman and junior classes," the registrar said, "while the increase in the sophomore and senior classes numbers 100 and 130, respectively. The freshman class totals 841, the sophomore class 730, the junior class 578, while the seniors total 530."

Georgia Masons Wind Up 200 Years of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—The second century of Georgia Masonry closed with the retirement of Judge Eugene D. Thomas as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. & F. M., and the election of Abit Nix to succeed him. Educational work will be first in the program this year, it was announced by Mr. Nix, Athens attorney, at the closing sessions of the convention, held here this week.

Campaign Started By Rail Employees

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—Seven standard brotherhoods of railroad employees opened a campaign yesterday for adoption by the 1936 Rhode Island General Assembly of a program providing travel safety, additional employment, larger benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and greater power for the Public Utility Commission and the State Division of Labor. A legislative committee, with James E. Toher, secretary, has opened quarters here.

Mr. Toher said that one of the objectives of the committee would be to have passed a law limiting the number of cars in a freight train.

Federal Subpoena Ruled Valid in Mellon Tax Case

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6 (AP)—Federal Judge Robert E. Gibson has upheld the Government's subpoena in the long-drawn-out Andrew W. Mellon income tax case for the records of the $300,000,000 Union Trust Company, a Mellon interest.

The bank declined at a hearing of the board of tax appeals several months ago to turn over its records, contending the subpoena amounted to unconstitutional search and seizure. The Government has maintained the records are necessary to continue its case to collect nearly $3,000,000 in income taxes and penalties from the former Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1931.

Law Expert Becomes Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Edwin DeWitt Dickinson, professor of international law in the University of California, and author of many books on law, was recently appointed dean of the university's School of Jurisprudence, to succeed the retiring Dr. Orrin Kipp McMurray.

Race-Horse Owner Backs Bristol, R.I., In Appeal to the State to End Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 6—The Bristol Town Council approved a resolution Jan. 3 urging steps be taken by the State Legislature to abolish legalized horse racing and parimutuel betting in Rhode Island.

This first action of its kind by any municipality in the State was initiated by the president of the council, Prescott B. Paull, who owned a stable of race horses last year and raced them frequently at Narragansett Park in Pawtucket.

A second resolution, also approved by the council, advised all town employees to avoid "gambling in any form."

"Officials of Narragansett Park depict the racing association as a charitable organization," Mr. Paull said in moving for passage of his resolution, "but the house always wins, the same as in any form of gambling and the people who patronize the track always come away with less than the amount they took in."

He insisted he had no personal axe to grind, but said that his experience within and without the race track had all pointed in one direction.

Mr. Paull praised Gov. Theodore Francis Green for vetoing the original horse racing bill when it was presented in 1933. "The Governor's veto message," he said, "foretold accurately just what would happen in this State if horse racing and legalized betting were allowed under the law."

"Although one of the main arguments in favor of horse racing is the revenue accruing to the State," Mr. Paull pointed out, "we in this State have always paid our bills, even before we had this source of revenue. A Bristol youth was found at the park last year, who was betting with stolen money. It is cases like that that have been brought about by horse racing. Persons beg, borrow or steal to bet on the races."

Mr. Paull predicted that if the voters of the State were allowed to vote on the issue again, they would be in favor of banning racing in Rhode Island. He said he was convinced that there had been a decided shift in opinion since the horse race bill was enacted.

Last August Mr. Paull did away with his stable and stopped racing.

Golf Course Maintenance Studied in College Course

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—The boys who repair the damage done by the turf-gouging duffers go to school, too. The nation's oldest school for greenkeepers and golf maintenance men opened today at Massachusetts State College, with a record enrollment drawn from 10 states and Canada.

Established in 1927 by Lawrence S. Dickinson, agronomist and authority on golf and park maintenance problems, the school furnishes training in all factors of turf management. A certificate is awarded to students who complete the course with credit. The term will run until March 16.

Barrows Enters Race For Governor of Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 6 (AP)—Announcement by Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows of Newport that he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination in June increased to three today the number of avowed candidates for the nomination.

The others are former State Senator Blin W. Page and Executive Councilor Clyde H. Smith, both of Skowhegan.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

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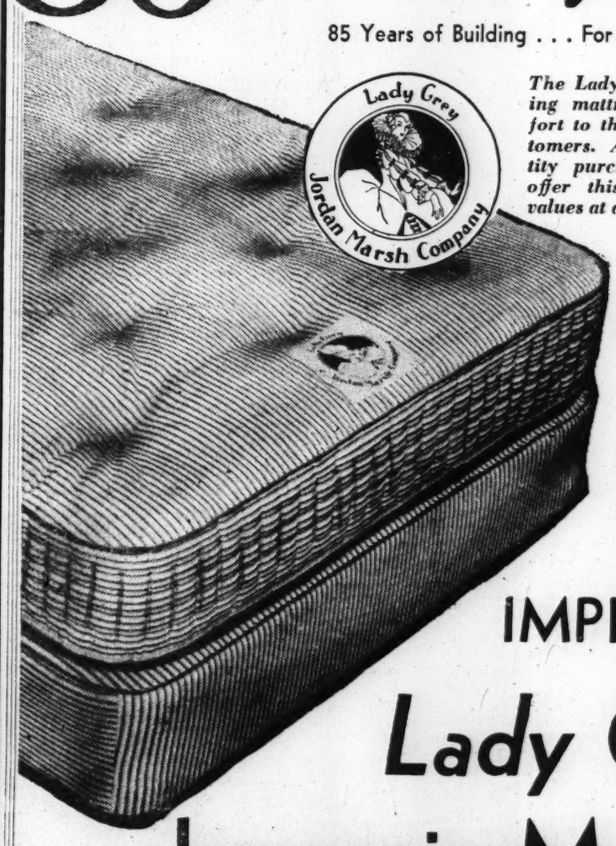

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Little Basket of Sticks

By Virginia Grilley

Lise, who lived in a village in the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, in northern France, received an unexpected New Year's gift when our story opened last Monday. Her grandmother gave her a small basket and told her to take it into the forest and bring back the most beautiful sticks she could find as a New Year's gift to their home. Lise piled the basket with lovely sticks until the top one touched the handle, and was on her way home when she met Papa Gromort. He was so distressed because he had lost Madame Coulet's new broom that Lise offered to help him look for it.

Part Two

SO THEY hurried back and searched in all the spots where a runaway broom might be hiding. Then, suddenly, Lise remembered the dark cellar—why hadn't they thought of it in the beginning.

"It would do no good," sighed Papa Gromort, "I have looked there, and it took so many matches to make light enough that I was afraid Madame Coulet might ask where they had gone, too."

Lise was silent for a moment. "But—if we had a torch that would burn for a long time—a torch made of a stick." As she said this their eyes were drawn to the basket, for the stick nearest the handle had toppled out and lay on the ground. The little girl looked up.

"Could—could we use this one, do you suppose, Papa Gromort?" She spoke hesitatingly, for it was such a beautiful stick, and she had so wanted to take the basket home piled high.

A loving smile spread over the old man's troubled face.

"You are a good child, Lise," he said, and without another word picked up the stick and held one of the few remaining matches to the end of it.

To their great amazement, the stick burst forth into a powerful flame as if it had been burning for many minutes. They crept down into the cellar, and the torch blazed with a topaz glow so strong that the shadows fled before it like a company of witches in musty cloaks.

In a Cobwebby Corner

Like an insistent hand the stick seemed to guide them until they came to a corner where the cobwebs were as thick as a curtain. But the flame soared upward, and for a moment Lise remembered the strange yellow light in the Forest. By it the corner was illumined, and there lay the broom unharmed.

"We've found it, we've found it, Lise," cried the old man, and tears of joy streamed down his wrinkled cheeks. "I will never forget what you have done for me, my little one," he added gently, patting her shoulder, "may the New Year shower its blessings upon you."

Lise smiled and tried not to look sorrowfully at the stick, which was now but a tiny ember. Picking up the basket she said good-by to Papa Gromort, for it was getting late and Grandmother Gris was waiting.

The shortest way home was through the Alley of the Broken Windows where the houses wear drab gray faces that peered at you stupidly, and Lise hastened her steps. If she walked very fast she would soon be on the clean cobblestone highway, and the Alley of the Broken Windows would be far behind.

All at once she heard a faint little frostbitten voice coming from one of the doorways, and looking down saw a kitten huddled up against the frame. His paws were folded in close to his chest trying to keep them warm, but it was plain to see that this had failed to help, and he was crying piteously like a tiny, forgotten child.

"Poor, poor little thing," cried Lise, reaching over to stroke him. "Why doesn't your mistress let you in?"

A Welcome Blaze

The kitten turned its head and meowing pitifully looked up at the battered door. Lise knocked, but no one came, so she peered in the window. It was a bare room and the hearth was as gray as the street outside. She could not leave this small trusting creature to the chill of the night and the crumbling doorstep.

As if in answer to her thought, the kitten rose and walked with stiff little legs to the basket, where he rubbed his nose over the sticks near the edge. Suddenly Lise pushed the door open and stepped into the room. The little cat walked close at her side, and the house was so still she could hear his grateful purring.

It would take many sticks to warm these cold stones, and she could only spare a few—for were they not for Grandmother Gris? The kitten had cuddled down in a fold of her woolly skirt and its tiny voice was still raised in a courageous purring. Tears welled up in Lise's eyes, but she brushed them away quickly and reached into the basket.

Hurriedly she drew out all the sticks except one and piled them up. Scarcely had she done this when they burst into flame, and the child rose to her feet bewildered and almost frightened. The heat from the small handful seemed to pour out into the room, lighting up each corner as if an unseen hand had gilded the walls, and laid a crimson carpet on the creaking floor. The little cat stretched out his stiff legs and toes to the strange, comforting warmth, and Lise saw that he was drifting into a peaceful sleep.

Picking up the basket she crept out, shutting the door softly. The sun was disappearing now, and Lise hoped that the Grandmother would not be worried. She looked down at the one remaining stick—how small it was, and yet how beautiful.

Guillaume's Distress

A few steps farther brought her to the highway, where lights were beginning to appear in neatly curtained windows. It was fun to glance in, cheery to see red-and-white checked tablecloths, and dishes of gleaming fruit, and golden loaves of bread.

Clattering footsteps on the cobbles made Lise turn quickly, and she saw her good friend, Guillaume, who made the most delicious pastry in the village, looking most distressed.

"Oh Lise, Lise," he cried. "I cannot stop to speak with you, for the fire has gone out in my oven, and I am baking cakes for the New Year party of the Marquise. If I do not get wood right away they will be spoiled, and she will never employ me again."

Lise looked up at him in bewilderment. Poor Guillaume was in great trouble, it was plain. Lise's hand, almost against her will, reached into the basket and drew out the stick, the most beautiful one of all.

"This is ever so small, but if it would do any good," she faltered. And as Guillaume took it they saw, to their great astonishment, that it was not a tiny stick but a beautiful log—large enough to make a mighty blaze.

"It is a wonder," exclaimed the grateful Guillaume in amazement.

The basket was empty now, and Lise could scarcely keep from crying. Darkness was creeping down over the village as she hurried along, and the tears in her eyes made the cobblestones look like fantastic bubbles.

In a few moments her own doorway gleamed out of the twilight, and Grandmother Gris was standing there with arms outstretched. Sorrowfully the little girl started to hand her the basket, but suddenly there seemed to be a weight tugging at her side. She looked down. Unable to believe her eyes, she saw that the basket was piled high—higher than it had been in the beginning, and with sticks more beautiful than any that were lying in the Forest.

"But—but it was empty, Grandmother Gris," she gasped. "I had to give them away—every single one."

The Grandmother smiled, and it seemed to Lise as if the same yellow light that glowed in the Forest shone all about her gentle face.

"Have you forgotten, Lise, that this is New Year's Day?" she said. And her arms gathered in the child, and her little basket of sticks.

The End

The Housewarming

A doll's house Amy longed to have
So Uncle sent her one;
But he forgot the furniture.
Of that Amy had none.
Then little friends all brought her things.
Pat made his gift himself,
And so did Joan, while Dennis gave
A tiny hand-carved HLSFE.
Artistic Tommy painted his.
Meg bought hers at the store;
While John and Kate and Dorothy,
Pam, Prue and little Noah
Each gave her something of their own.
Said Amy, full of glee,
"A housewarming we'll have, so now
You all must stay to tea."

LEIGH KIDMAN

Can you arrange the letters on the parcels and find what each one brought?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Children Write Their Own Books

TINY books for their own tiny library are being written by children in Bournemouth, Eng. The children are members of a Book Club that was started several years ago in Bournemouth by Miss May Fenwick. At first they were content to read books written by grown-up people or, if too young to read, to amuse themselves by making paper-weaving mats while stories were read or told to them; but as time went on the idea came to write and illustrate books of their own — teeny-weeny books — books with full-page colored illustrations, and also wrote a little song about a kitten with the help of his younger brother, the words of the song having been made up line by line between them.

He wanted the music to be "A nice happy tune," he said, and played it on the piano so that Miss Fenwick could write it down. The rhythm caused a bit of trouble, but in the end it settled itself quite comfortably. This little boy has now gone to be a chorister in Winchester Cathedral, but he has left his books behind him for the benefit of the Children's Club.

A Tiny Book, Written and Illustrated by a 12-Year-Old Girl in Bournemouth, Eng.

A little girl of 12, besides writing and illustrating a story book, has contributed a volume on Summer Flowers, each chapter of which tells of the habits of some particular plant. The volume is dedicated to the Members of the Club, and is beautifully illustrated with colored drawings.

In a book called "Musicians" another little girl has written a short description of the lives of Handel, Bach and Haydn from notes taken down at school. These notes have proved most handy, on more than one occasion having been used by grown-ups when listening to music on the radio.

Although the children are invited to write books, the library accepts only those that are considered worthy of a place there—and the standard is high.

Discussing the Plots

The stories, the writers are told, must be full of interest, and must have "nice, happy, satisfactory endings." After the author has thought out his, or her, plot, and has written it down (or dictated it to be written down, as the case may be), he talks it over with Miss Fenwick and the other club members, and if there seems to be a need to alter some part of it, or to add something to it, the child takes it away and makes the change. It is then submitted a second time, and if the members are thoroughly satisfied with it it is accepted and "published."

So far, with the exception of one book written by a girl of 12, Miss Fenwick has done all the "publishing" herself, which consists of typing the story on strong sheets of paper and binding the sheets between linen covered cardboard. But she is hoping the time will come when the typing and binding will be done entirely by the children.

One of the boy members has proved his capacity as a craftsman by making a beautiful case for the precious little books which the members are ambitious to fill with their own "published" works.

"We often wish that other children from different parts of the world would join us in writing stories," Miss Fenwick said. "What an interesting selection our Book Club would have then!"

Mother Year's Children

Mother Year twelve children has,
But much unlike are they.
Brother March likes noise and fuss;
Quiet his sister May.

August wants the days quite hot;
November likes them chill.
February likes the sun
To melt snow on the hill.

July likes trees decked out in green;
October gold and red.
Each day September likes to put
The sun to earlier bed.

Brother December likes the days
To be short as short can be.
His sister June, she wants them long.
So never they agree.

January wants ice and snow;
April a rainy day.
This is why of these children twelve,
Eleven are always away.

NORMAN G. SCHLICHTER

Answer to Jumbled Proverb

A cat may look at a king.

Susan Ann, Housekeeper

SUSAN ANN was pushing her doll carriage down the gravel path in the garden. Prue, her favorite doll, was in the carriage. Prue was dressed in her best dress, which was white with red spots, and Susan Ann was dressed in her favorite sun suit, which was red, and a red sweater.

Cocoa, the chocolate puppy, walked along on the grass where it was shady. One day Cocoa had tried to explain to Susan Ann that it was dangerous for a chocolate dog to walk in the sun. Something very serious might happen if he did. "Melt!" he said. Susan Ann wouldn't have wanted Cocoa to melt for anything. She loved Cocoa just as much as she loved Prue.

It was lovely in the garden. The leaves were turning into their autumn colors of yellow, gold and red. There were lots of them on the path. Susan Ann liked to hear the noise they made as she shuffled through them. "Swish! Swish!" they went.

It was just the kind of day to do what Susan Ann intended doing. She was going straight to the farthest corner of the garden where her playhouse was. She was going to clean house. Mother and the maid were housecleaning and Susan Ann wanted to, too. So off she hurried with Prue and Cocoa.

"We shall be spick-and-span," she said to Prue. (Cocoa was chasing a butterfly. He never could stay still very long.) "Yes, we shall be very spick and span."

They turned the corner at the large oak tree and there in front of them was the little white playhouse with its green blinds. Susan Ann took out the key, which she kept hidden under the blankets in Prue's carriage, and unlocked the door.

Susan Ann's daddy had brought her some very pretty furniture. There were three little blue rugs. There were two straight chairs which were blue. There was a rocking chair—that was blue, too—and a blue table. On the table were some yellow dishes—two of everything, two plates, two cups and saucers and two extra plates; one for thin bread and butter and one for cakes with pink frosting. There were also a yellow milk pitcher and a sugar bowl.

Susan Ann put Prue in a corner out of the way and put on a little pink apron with red dots. Then things began to buzz around that playhouse. "Bow! Wow!"

Cocoa barked excitedly as he pulled the three little blue rugs on to the lawn, where Susan Ann could sweep them. And, my, how she did sweep them! Swish! went the broom. Swish! Swish! Swish! Just like the leaves on the path. It almost seemed that Susan Ann would sweep them away, she swept so hard. Then she and Cocoa scampered back into the house.

"You sit over there by Prue," she told Cocoa, "until I clean the floors, and then you can help me dust. So she cleaned the floors. She cleaned them very nicely, too. Then she put the broom carefully away in a corner. Susan Ann's mother had always taught her to put things away when she had finished with them.

After she had put her broom away, Susan Ann got out her dustcloth. She began with the window sills and then she dusted the pictures. It was really quite funny where Susan Ann's pictures hung. Oh, yes, they were on the wall, but so low. Susan Ann had hung them there herself and, as she wasn't very tall, they were really in a very odd place.

"Would you mind shaking my duster for me, Cocoa?" Susan Ann asked very politely. Cocoa liked shaking anything. It always reminded him of the time when he was a very little puppy and had a slipper of his own to shake. He always gave the dustcloth one or two extra shakes for fun and made believe it was his old slipper. "Gr-gr-gr," he growled as he shook it. Susan Ann dusted the chairs, beginning with the backs, then the seats and then the legs. The table came last.

"And now we're finished. Come along," Susan Ann said as she hung up the dustcloth, "it's time for lunch."

Susan Ann locked the door and put the key under the blanket.

"We really are very spick-and-span," she told Prue and Cocoa as she pushed the carriage up the gravel path.

Swish! Swish! went the leaves as she shuffled through them.

Cocoa Gave the Dustcloth One or Two Extra Shakes

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Anne's Music Lesson

ANNE was a very busy, happy little girl who did her work well in school and skipped around at home, sometimes humming a gay tune, helping her mother when lessons were over.

Such a fine little worker was Anne that, as a reward, her mother allowed her to take piano lessons. Anne was very much pleased to think of the lovely tunes she would be able to play as she learned more about music. She was very careful to remember about crescendoes and diminuendoes, fingering and rhythm, when she practiced, because she wanted to be able to play well very soon.

Then one day something queer happened. Anne didn't want to practice on the piano, she didn't want to go for her music lesson, and it didn't make her a bit happy to think of the lovely tunes she would be able to play.

She was so much unlike herself that when her mother called to her that it was time to start for her music lesson, Anne declared that she wished there were no such thing as music in the whole world.

Anne's Dream

"What's the good of it, anyway?" she grumbled as she slipped her music books into their case and started off unwillingly.

That night when Anne went to bed, Mr. Sandman heard her still grumbling about having to practice her music, so he decided to teach her a lesson.

Anne's eyes were hardly closed when she began to have a very vivid dream. She dreamed that she was walking in the woods and came to a little brook. But the brook, instead of chuckling to itself as it hurried along, made not the least bit of that pleasant flowing sound that Anne always liked to hear. It flowed so silently that if Anne had closed her eyes she wouldn't have known there was a brook near.

"That's funny," thought Anne as she walked on through the woods. Then she noticed something else that was strange.

The trees around her were alive with birds flying here and there. But not a chirp or a trill did she hear. Anne had never seen such silent birds before and she thought regretfully what a pity it was to have to do without so beautiful a thing as bird song.

What the Parrot Said

Now Anne began to listen more closely and she soon discovered that the silence that seemed to surround the brook and the birds was over other parts of the woods too.

The leaves of the trees were moving in the breeze, but not a sound of rustling could Anne hear; even the dry leaves on the path did not make the pleasant crackling noise under her feet that she always listened for.

Anne noticed, too, that the tiny insect fiddlers of the fields and woods were silent. Very keenly she missed the shrill or clattering sounds that usually made her aware of the presence of those tiny creatures hidden under leaves or behind stones or grass.

She watched a woodpecker pecking rapidly at the trunk of a tall tree near her and wished sadly that the rhythm of the rat-tat-tat of his beak against the wood might reach her ears.

Just then an unexpected thing happened. The woodpecker stopped his pecking, turned his head toward Anne and winked one of his sharp black eyes at her.

Then suddenly she saw that he wasn't a woodpecker at all; his feathers had turned blue, green and red, his beak had become crooked and Anne decided that she was looking at a parrot. The parrot stared at her rudely and said in a rasping voice, which she *could* hear, "I wish there was no such thing as music in all the world."

His voice was so unpleasant that Anne started awake rubbing her eyes.

"Oh, how glad I am that it was all a dream," she said aloud. "I am sure I couldn't be happy without music and how glad I am that I am learning to make it myself."

The Busy Ferns

"THERE were some little maidenhair ferns who lived happily in a little house with many windows in it," began Aunt Ruth when the children settled down to hear a story. "There was one window that was very small, but the light that shone through it was just as—as"

"Bright," broke in Johnnie, who liked to help Aunt Ruth's stories along. "Yes, bright—thank you, Johnnie—as bright as the sun."

"They were getting along all right playing and growing, as all good maidenhairs should until they had reached about one-half a foot in height, when someone pushed them back from the window through which shone the wonderful light.

"One day Lois Maidenhair spied the light and decided then and there to reach it. She was very courageous and fearless, but she was tempted many times to turn back, because the way seemed so long. But she pressed on, knowing that through patience and perseverance she would be able to get past those big things that were all the time getting in her way.

"Finally Lois reached the window where she beheld the wonderful light. She was so happy that she sang for joy. Then she thought of the little brothers and sisters who were still at home (as she supposed), in the dark. 'Must I go back and get them, that they may see this wonderful light?' she said to herself.

"While she was trying to decide what to do, she heard someone calling 'Lois! Lois!' and looking round she saw all her little brothers and sisters moving toward the window. They had seen her success in reaching it and were calling to her to show them the way.

"They could hardly believe it was their sister Lois, she was so stately and beautiful, and she had on the most wonderful gown they had ever seen. Then Lois called to them to come on and told them that only through obedience, patience and perseverance and being kind and helpful every day, could they reach this wonderful light."

For You and Me and Young Folks Everywhere

Everything that we young folks need, and nearly everything we could wish for... can be obtained from advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. In fact, some of the stores that are Monitor advertisers specialize in young folks' frocks and suits, games and playthings.

Winter Afternoon

ALL day the sky which, by tomorrow, may be crowded with the windy hustle of cloud and rain, has been empty and metal-colored over the land. At noon there came a moment when the sun pushed bleakly through the grayness, but it dimmed quickly as though it deemed itself inopportune and unseasonal; and ever since the day has been opaque and still over the winter-tinted pastures. Now that the short, unshadowed afternoon is surrendering itself to evening, it would seem that quietness grew as though a cape had been cast across the shoulders of the sky.

But now, before the darkness, there is a period, as though of light arrested, when copse, and valley and plough-ribbed loin of hill stretch clear, wide and spacious beneath the sky. Detail by detail the landscape is revealed, for the bright flesh of summer has fallen away, leaving a skeletal frame of timbered slope and shaven hollow etched in dun, rich brown and sober green. Shadowless and bald, the valley and the hills about it seemed dispossessed of color; though near by the hips are spotted scarlet about the hedgerow and in the lanesides late pimpernel and vetch stare brightly through the shaggy winter grass.

* * *

THE GULLS HAVE been about the plough all day, following it with the flutter of wings and with their banshee cryings, or setting themselves about the fresh furrows like gray stones. But now they are arising and flying silently into coming darkness. The rooks, too, which, since they left the elm-tops at dawn, have been foraging far and wide, sketch their ragged trail across the sky, making ready to settle and rack the home roosts with the rusty clamor of their vespers. Then all is quiet until, wedge-shaped, whirring like paper sheaves in wind, the homing starling flock passes like a wind-blown rain-cloud over the valley and breaks against the coppice with chittering confusion. Then again the sky is empty and lifeless for a long while—until he comes in sight, flapping his way to the pine-top with slow heavy strokes, the lonely crow, last of the band of homing birds, dark and solemn as though he were the vanguard of the night itself.

Here by the cow pasture there is dankness in the air, the iron-cold scent of rainy soil. Light mist rises to drift between hedge and hedge, to curdle about the hocks of standing cattle. Overhead the last of the beech bough's copper coinage hangs thin and bright against the evening, but so ready to fall and thicken the paste of leaf and soil upon the lane.

* * *

AND NOW THERE are far-reaching sounds to make silence more real. The distant bark of kenneled dog, echoing empty over the fields, the straining low of cattle by the riverside. There is the soft "pit" of dry leaves falling, and in the hedgerow the tireless rustle of robin and wren. There are whispering movements in the ditch, and up the pine-bole runs, mouse-like, the tree-creeper seeking roost. There are the smell of wood-smoke, the touch of mossy wood, dimness, dampness, calm—and suddenly that tumult from the coppice side where the rusty leaves have fallen on the green, welling over it like a stain of blood. Up he goes on drumming wings, brave-colored, copper, gold and bottle-green, the old cock pheasant hurling himself, a bolt of vigor and brightness, through the rising mists.

Now stillness falls in these last few moments of light. No bats go winking through this cold sky which seems to drop itself in dew upon the road; no swallows hawk as in summertime they hawk about the barn where insects crowd the limpid afterglow: no swifts rush screaming through this limbo between night and day. Only the cry "tee-yek—tee-yek—tee-yek," dropping strangely over the fields, tells us that the barn-owl has slipped from his coppice-roost to haunt the empty hours ahead with his wool-winged flight. The short afternoon has joined the night in curling brush-pile smoke, turning our thoughts to fireside flames and deftly-browning toast.

C. G. G.

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CRONIES": *From a Mezzotint by Martin Lewis*

MARTIN LEWIS is perhaps a paradox among American etchers. Known primarily as an interpreter of the lusty life of American cities, he is himself an Australian by birth. His plates, more often than not, are concerned with the various aspects of New York City—with the subway, with rain falling on Murray Hill, with night coming down on the East Side and with the restless tearing down and building up which goes on in this modern Babylon.

The story of Martin Lewis reads like a modern fairy tale or, more accurately, a volume of Horatio Alger. In Australia, where he spent almost all of his youth, he found little to encourage his native culture, and nothing to lead him beyond the commonplaces of daily living. It was necessary for him to earn his livelihood at an earlier age than is usual. Being sensitive and not a little introspective, he was aware that he had no advantages of training for any particular vocation, yet he set out to wrest a means of subsistence from a world about which he possessed almost no knowledge. He did a variety of odd jobs that an untrained youth could set his hands to, and his experiences were rough and seldom easy. Finally he drifted to the sea, as so many artists have done before him, and there began his pictorial expressions.

Since the birth of his artistic life—his first essay on copper was etched in 1916—Mr. Lewis has been awarded a number of honors and prizes. He is represented frequently in lists of the best prints of the year. Examples of his work are found in most of the large museums throughout the world. A volume in the Modern Masters of Etching series has been devoted to a consideration of his work. He was also chosen to assist in the hanging of an exhibition of American prints at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Mr. Lewis's sketches must be rich, indeed, to produce the variety of subjects which a study of his prints reveals. "Cronies," it will be noted, is a complete chronicle of its own. It needs no elaboration or explanation beyond a pointing out of the delicate quality of the line and the mathematical beauty of the composition.

Suitability—The Essence of Taste

FRENCH taste? Why, of course, everybody knows all about that! It's the way women put on their hats, and the upholsterers drape their curtains.

Certainly—why not?

The artistic integrity of the French has led them to feel from the beginning that there is no difference in kind between the curve of a woman's hat-brim and the curve of a Rodin marble, or between the droop of an upholsterer's curtain and that of the branches along a great avenue laid out by Le Nôtre. . . .

But taste, whatever it may be, is not, after all, the same thing as art. No, it is not art—but it is the atmosphere in which art lives, and outside of which it cannot live. It is the regulating principle of all art, of the art of dress and of manners, and of living in general, as well as of sculpture or music. . . .

I remember being told when I was a young girl: "If you want to interest the person you are talking to, pitch your voice so that only that one person will hear you."

That small maxim, apart from its obvious application, contains nearly all there is to say about taste.

That a thing should be in scale—should be proportioned to its purpose—is one of the first requirements of beauty, in whatever order. No shouting where an undertone will do; and no gigantic Statue of Liberty in butter for a World's Fair, when the little wingless Victory, tying on her sandal on the Acropolis, holds the whole horizon in the curve of her slim arm.

The essence of taste is suitability. Divest the word of its prim and priggish implications, and see how it expresses the mysterious demand of eye and mind for symmetry, harmony and order.—From "French Ways and Their Meanings," by EDITH WHARTON. (New York: Appleton.)

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While the Snow Whirled Without

I WEATHERED some merry snow storms, and spent some cheerful winter evenings by my fireside, while the snow whirled wildly without, and even the hooting of the owl was hushed. For many weeks I met no one in my walks but those who came occasionally to cut wood and sled it to the village. The elements, however, abetted me in making a path through the deepest snow in the woods, for when I had once gone through the wind blew the oak leaves into my tracks, where they lodged, and by absorbing the rays of the sun melted the snow, and so not only made a dry bed for my feet, but in the night their dark line was my guide. . . .

At this season I seldom had a visitor. When the snow lay deepest no wanderer ventured near my house for a week or fortnight at a time, but there I lived as snug as a meadow mouse, or as cattle and poultry which are said to have survived for a long time buried in drifts, even without food; or like that early settler's family in the town of Sutton, in this State, whose cottage was completely covered by the great snow of 1717 when he was absent, and an Indian found it only by the hole which the chimney's breath made in the drift, and so relieved the family. But no friendly Indian concerned himself about me; nor needed he, for the master of the house was at home. The Great Snow! How cheerful it is to hear of! When the farmers could not get to the woods and swamps with their teams, and were obliged to cut down the shade trees before their houses, and when the crust was harder cut off the trees in the swamps ten feet from the ground, as it appeared the next spring.

In the deepest snows, the path which I used from the highway to my house, about half a mile long, might have been represented by a meandering dotted line, with wide intervals between the dots. For a week of even weather I took exactly the same number of steps, and of the same length, coming and going, stepping deliberately and with the precision of a pair of dividers in my own tracks,—to such routine the winter reduces us,—yet often they were filled with heaven's own blue. But no weather interfered fatally with my walks, or rather my going abroad, for I frequently tramped eight or ten miles through the deepest snow to keep an appointment with a beech-tree, or a yellow-birch, or an old acquaintance among the pines; when the ice and snow causing their limbs to droop, and so sharpening their tops, had changed the pines into fir-trees; wading to the tops of the highest hills when the snow was nearly two feet deep on a level, and shaking down another snow-storm on my head at every step; or sometimes creeping and floundering thither on my hands and knees. . . .

I came to town still, like a friendly Indian, when the contents of the broad open fields were all piled up between the walls of the Walden road, and half an hour sufficed to obliterate the tracks of the last traveller. And when I returned new drifts would have formed, through which I floundered, where the busy north-west wind had been depositing the powdery snow round a sharp angle in the road, and not a rabbit's track, nor even the fine print, the small type, of a meadow mouse was to be seen. Yet I rarely failed to find, even in mid-winter, some warm and springy swamp where the grass and the skunk-cabbage still put forth with perennial verdure, and some hardier bird occasionally awaited the return of spring.—From "Walden, or Life in the Woods," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

Gold

THE sun in stellar space
Pours gold in my garden.
It is so soft,
It is without form,
It is made of light.
It is everywhere—everywhere,
Even beyond my garden.

EDOUARD DU BURON

Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΖΕΙ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Σήμερον ὅπου φαίνεται νὰ ὑπάρχουν περισσότεροι ἄνθρωποι παρὰ ἐργασίαι, πόσον παρήγορον εἶναι νὰ γνωρίζῃ κανεὶς μετὰ βεβαιότητος ὅτι εἰς τὴν θείαν πραγματικότητα ἡ Ἀγάπη ὑποστηρίζει τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἡ ἀνθρωπότης χρειάζεται νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὴν παρηγορίαν καὶ τὴν εὔχρηστον βεβαίωσιν τῆς ἀληθείας ταύτης, ἥτις δύναται νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ πάντας τοὺς ἐρευνητὰς ἀπὸ τὸν φόβον καὶ τὴν ἀβεβαιότητα.

Ὁ Θεός, ὁ Νοῦς, εἶναι ὁ ἄπειρος Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ, ὁ δημιουργὸς τοῦ σύμπαντας καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Ὁ Θεὸς ἔπλασε τὸν ἄνθρωπον διὰ νὰ μαρτυρῇ περὶ τῆς ἐντελείας Του, καὶ νὰ ἀντιπροσωπεύῃ τὴν πάντοτε-παροῦσαν νοημοσύνην καὶ δύναμίν Του. Ὁ δὲ Νοῦς δὲν ἔχει παραδώσει τὴν κυριαρχίαν του εἰς σύγχυσιν, ἀβεβαιότητα, ἢ κοινωνικὴν ἀταξίαν. Τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Νοῦ διηνεκῶς ἀναπτύσσεται· γνωρίζοντες δὲ τοῦτο βλέπομεν ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄχρηστον ἄτομον, οὔτε κανεὶς ὁ ὁποῖος νὰ στερῆται εἴτε ἱκανότητος εἴτε εὐκαιρίας πρὸς ἐξυπηρέτησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ πλησίον του. Τίς θὰ ἠμφισβήτει τὴν νοημοσύνην τοῦ δημιουργοῦ συμπεραίνων ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔπλασε τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ κατόπιν τὸν ἄφησε νὰ παλαίῃ κατὰ ἀφορήτων ἀνωμαλιῶν, διὰ νὰ τύχῃ τῆς εὐκαιρίας νὰ ὑπηρετῇ εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν Αὐτοῦ; Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι δίκαιος νόμος, καὶ ὁστισδήποτε κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου τούτου εἶναι ἕτοιμος καὶ πρόθυμος νὰ ὑπηρετῇ, οὐδέποτε δὲ στερεῖται τῆς εὐκαιρίας νὰ πράττῃ οὕτω.

Λύουσα τοὺς φαινομενικοὺς κόμβους τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων σχέσεων, καὶ βοηθοῦσα κἄθε ἄτομον νὰ εὕρῃ τὴν σωστήν του θέσιν, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη προσφέρει μεγάλην ὑπηρεσίαν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα. Ἡ θρησκεία αὕτη ἔχει δείξει εἰς χιλιάδας ζητησάντων εἰλικρινῶς νὰ ἐννοήσουν καὶ ἐφαρμόσουν τὰς διδασκαλίας της ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ἱκανὸς "νὰ ἑτοιμάσῃ τράπεζαν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ" (Ψαλμοὶ οη' 19).

Χρησιμοποιοῦσα τὴν Βίβλον ὡς αὐθεντίαν, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πνευματικός, ὄχι ὑλικός, ὅτι ἡ θέσις του εἶναι πνευματικὴ καὶ ἐπομένως διαρκής, καὶ ὅτι ὑποστηρίζεται ἀπὸ τὸν ἀμετάβλητον νόμον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Οὕτω, διὰ νὰ εἶναι κανεὶς βέβαιος ὅτι ἀρχίζει σωστὰ τὴν θεραπείαν μιᾶς δοξασίας στερήσεως θέσεώς ἢ εὐκαιρίας, πρέπει νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ ὅτι ἡ πνευματικὴ οὐσία εἶναι ἄπειρος, ἡ παντὸς δὲ εἴδους στέρησις εἶναι ψευδὴς δοξασία, οὐδέποτε πραγματικότης—ὅσονδήποτε πραγματικὴ καὶ ἂν φαίνεται εἰς τὰς ὑλικὰς αἰσθήσεις. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ, οὐδέποτε ἔχει τοποθετηθῇ εἰς κακὴν θέσιν, οὔτε ἀπολυθῇ τῆς θέσεώς του, οὔτε ζητήσει θέσιν. Τηρεῖται ἀπὸ τὸν νόμον τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀγάπης εἰς αἰωνίαν ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ εἰς ἀσφαλῆ θέσιν, εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ θείου Νοῦ.

Ἡ δοξασία ὅτι δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι κανεὶς καλῶς προετοιμασμένος καὶ πρόθυμος νὰ ἐργασθῇ, καὶ ὅμως νὰ στερῆται τῆς εὐκαιρίας νὰ προσφέρῃ τὰς ὑπηρεσίας του, εἶναι μία φάσις τοῦ θνητοῦ τρόπου τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι ὑπερμέτρως τονιζομένη ἐπ' ἐσχάτων. Δὲν ἀπέχει πολὺ ἡ ἐποχὴ καθ' ἣν ἡ ἔλλειψις τῶν πρὸς ἐκπαίδευσιν μέσων ἐφαίνετο πολὺ ἐπικρατεστέρα τῆς ἐλλείψεως εὐκαιρίας πρὸς ἐργασίαν. Ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς δὲν ἔχει σταθερότητα, καὶ ἀφοῦ εἶναι ψευδὴς καὶ ἄστατος μεταπίπτει συχνάκις, κατὰ τὰς ἐκδηλώσεις του, εἰς ἀκρότητας· αἱ ἀκρότητες ὅμως αὗται δὲν εἶναι ἀνάγκη νὰ προξενοῦν φόβον ἢ ἀνησυχίαν, ἀφοῦ εἶναι μόνον μεταβολαὶ δοξασίας καὶ οὐδεμίαν σχέσιν ἔχουν μὲ τὴν πραγματικότητα. Ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς ἀσχολεῖται μὲ δοξασίας· ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς, ὅστις εἶναι ὁ μόνος Νοῦς, εἶναι Ἀλήθεια. Εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν δὲν ὑπάρχει μεταβολὴ ἢ ἀστάθεια.

Κάθε μορφωμένος ἄνθρωπος ἔχει ἀφθόνους εὐκαιρίας πρὸς ἐργασίαν καὶ ὁ καθεὶς ἔχει τὴν ἱκανότητα νὰ ἀναγνωρίζῃ τὴν ἀληθῆ ἐργασίαν ὡς ἐντελῶς πνευματικήν. Ἡ ἐργασία εἶναι πάντοτε κατὰ πρῶτον λόγον νοερά, μολονότι ἐμφανίζεται ὡς ὑλικὴ ἐνέργεια. Μέγα μέρος τῆς γινομένης κατ' οἶκον, εἰς τὸ σχολεῖον, καὶ εἰς τὸ γραφεῖον ἐργασίας ἀφορᾷ ἐξωτερικῶς τὴν ὕλην, ἡ ἐξέτασις ὅμως τῶν ἀτομικῶν προσόντων τὰ ὁποῖα ἀπαιτοῦνται πρὸς ἐπιτυχῆ ἐκτέλεσίν της ἀποκαλύπτει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι νοερὰ προσόντα ὡς ἡ κοσμιότης, ἡ ὑπομονή, ἡ ἀκρίβεια, ἡ δραστηριότης, ἡ τάξις, ἡ σαφήνεια καὶ ἡ ἐπιμέλεια εἶναι ἀναγκαῖα διὰ τὴν προσήκουσαν ἐκτέλεσιν πάσης ἐργασίας. Τὰ προσόντα ταῦτα μεταδίδονται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀντανάκλασίν Του, τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀντανακλᾷ τὰς ἰδιότητας καὶ τὰ προσόντα τοῦ ἀπείρου Νοῦ, τῆς Ζωῆς, Ἀληθείας, καὶ Ἀγάπης, καὶ οὐδέποτε στερεῖται τῆς εὐκαιρίας, νὰ ἐκφράζῃ τὰς ὀρθὰς ἰδέας. Εἶναι παρήγορον καὶ ἐξυψωτικὸν νὰ κατανοῇ τις ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἐκφράζει εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὴν εὐεργετικὴν Του φύσιν.

Πλεῖστοι ὅσοι ἐρευνηταὶ ἔχουν μεγάλως εὐλογηθῇ ἐφαρμόζοντες τὸ σύστημα τοῦ νὰ προσεύχωνται καθ' ἑκάστην ὅπως εἶναι πάντοτε ἕτοιμοι νὰ χρησιμοποιηθοῦν ὑπὸ τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης, καὶ νὰ ὑπακούουν τὰς ὁδηγίας της τόσον προσεκτικὰ ὥστε οὐδεμία εὐκαιρία πρὸς ἔκφρασιν ἀγάπης νὰ διαλάθῃ τὴν προσοχήν των. Ἡ ἄγρυπνος καὶ μεθοδικὴ σκέψις, ἐκφραζομένη μὲ μίαν λέξιν ἀγάπης, ἕνα τηλεφώνημα, μίαν σημείωσιν ἐκτιμήσεως, μίαν ἐργασίαν καλῶς ἐκτελεσθεῖσαν, δεικνύει ὅτι ἀποδέχεται κανεὶς τὴν κλῆσιν πρὸς ἀληθῆ ὑπηρεσίαν. Εἰς τὴν τοιαύτην ὑπηρεσίαν ἡ σκέψις τῆς ἁπλῶς ὑλικῆς ἀμοιβῆς δὲν ἔχει θέσιν. Ἡ χαρὰ τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπηρεσίας αὐτο-ἀμοίβεται· καὶ ὅστις, διὰ πνευματικῆς ὑπακοῆς, εὑρίσκει τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ προσφέρῃ τὰς ὑπηρεσίας του, θὰ ἐφοδιασθῇ μὲ πᾶν ὅ,τι χρειάζεται. Ἐάν τις ἔχῃ ἀνάγκην πλέον προσοδοφόρου ἐργασίας θὰ εὕρῃ τὴν κατάλληλον πρὸς τοῦτο εὐκαιρίαν ἐφ' ὅσον ἡ σκέψις του εἶναι πρόθυμος νὰ ὑπηρετῇ καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον κάμνει ὅ,τι ἤδη ἔχει νὰ κάμῃ μὲ μεγάλην εὐγνωμοσύνην διὰ τὴν συνεχῆ εὐκαιρίαν τοῦ νὰ σκέπτεται καὶ νὰ πράττῃ ὀρθῶς.

Αἱ ψευδεῖς δοξασίαι αἵτινες φαίνονται ὅτι περιορίζουν καὶ κωλύουν τὴν διάρκειαν καὶ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἐξαφανίζονται πρὸ τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως τῆς παρουσίας τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀγάπης. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 428), "Νὰ ἀπογυμνώσωμεν τὴν σκέψιν ἀπὸ τὰς ψευδεῖς ἐλπίδας καὶ τὰ ὑλικὰ τεκμήρια ἵνα τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα τοῦ εἶναι δυνηθοῦν νὰ φανερωθοῦν,—τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ μέγα κατόρθωμα διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου θὰ σαρώσωμεν τὸ ψευδὲς καὶ θὰ δώσωμεν θέσιν εἰς τὸ ἀληθές." Ὁ Θεὸς, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, μεταδίδει σκέψεις αἱ ὁποῖαι Τὸν ἀντανακλοῦν, καὶ εἶναι ἀμφότερα πρόθυμος καὶ ἱκανὸς νὰ κάμῃ ἔκδηλον τὴν παντοτε παροῦσαν καλωσύνην Του.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Gilded Fountain

(Hingham)

THROUGH many summers
Whose accompaniment
Was the silver laughter
Of falling water,
And many winters
Whose white velvet peace
Muted the shrieking treble
Of the wind,
The smiling boy
With constant gallantry
Has held an umbrella
Over the chubby girl.
It is as if a Midas
Touched them as they played;
Sealing the happy moment
With a gold finality.

MARION BROWNELL

God Sustains Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE latter days, when there appear to be more men than jobs, what a comfort it is to know with certainty that in divine reality Love sustains man. Mankind needs to accept the comfort and practical assurance of this truth, which can free all seekers from fear and uncertainty.

God, Mind, is the infinite Father-Mother, the creator of the universe and man. God made man to bear witness to His completeness, and to represent His ever-present intelligence and power. And Mind has not surrendered its dominion to confusion, uncertainty, or social disorder. Mind's plan is continually unfolding; and in knowing this we see that there is no useless individual, no one who lacks either ability or opportunity to serve God and his fellow men. Who would challenge the intelligence of the creator by inferring that God made man and then left him to struggle against overwhelming odds, for the opportunity to serve in His kingdom? God's law is a just law, and whoever is governed by that law is ready and willing to serve, and never lacks the opportunity to do so.

In straightening out the seeming tangle of human relationships, and in helping each individual to find his right place, Christian Science is rendering a great service to mankind. This religion has shown thousands who have earnestly sought to understand and practice its teachings that God is able to "furnish a table in the wilderness" (Psalms 78:19).

Using the Bible as authority, Christian Science points out that man is spiritual, not material, that his place is spiritual and therefore permanent, and that he is sustained by God's unchangeable law. Hence to begin rightly in healing a belief of lack of place or opportunity is to recognize that spiritual substance is infinite, and lack of any kind is a false belief, never a reality—however real it may seem to the material senses. Man, God's likeness, has never been misplaced, displaced, or searching for a place. He is held by the law of infinite Love in everlasting oneness with God and secure placement in and by divine Mind.

The belief that one may be well prepared and willing to serve, and yet lack opportunity to give useful service, is a phase of mortal thinking which has been much emphasized during comparatively recent times. It is not very long ago that lack of educational facilities seemed much more general than lack of opportunity to serve. Mortal mind has no stability, and since it is false and changeable it frequently claims extremes in its manifestations; but these need not cause fear or concern, since they are only changes of belief and have nothing to do with reality. Mortal mind is concerned with beliefs; divine Mind, which is the only Mind, is Truth. In divine Mind there is no change or instability.

Each enlightened individual has abundant opportunity to serve, and each one has the ability to recognize true service as wholly spiritual. Service is always primarily mental, although its ministrations deal with material conditions. Much of the work done in the home, school, and office is outwardly concerned with matter, but an examination of the individual qualifications needed to perform the work successfully reveals the fact that mental qualities, such as neatness, patience, punctuality, alertness, order, accuracy, and diligence are necessary to the proper performance of any task. These qualities are imparted from God to His reflection, man. Man reflects the attributes and qualities of infinite Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, and he never lacks opportunity for the expression of right ideas. It is comforting and uplifting to realize that God expresses in man His beneficent nature.

Many seekers have been greatly blessed by praying humbly each day to be always ready to be used by divine Love, and to listen so attentively to its leading that no opportunity to express love would be left unheeded. Alert and orderly thinking, expressed in a loving word, a telephone message, a note of appreciation, a task well done, shows that one is accepting the call to true service. In this service the thought of merely material reward has no place. The joy of true service is its own reward, and the one who finds opportunity for service through spiritual listening will find his needs supplied. If the need is for remunerative employment, the need will be met as one opens his thought to service and does the thing at hand with great gratitude for the continuous opportunity to think and act rightly.

False beliefs which seem to limit and obstruct the demonstration of permanence and security disappear before the realization of the presence of infinite Love. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 428), "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true." God, divine Love, imparts thoughts which reflect Him, and He is both willing and able to make manifest His ever present goodness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Matutinal

SQUARE of gold and blue
Framed in the street car window,
I was needing you;
I was looking for something
To remember all day long.

PEARL STRACHAN

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Food Stocks Rise on AAA Verdict as General Market Recedes

Commodity and Money Markets

Food Shares Have Sharp Advance On AAA Invalidation

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Buyers in today's stock market flocked to the food shares following the Supreme Court's decision outlawing the AAA.

As the processing tax law fell by the wayside, shares of companies that have paid the tax ran up 1 to 2 or more points. Among these were General Foods, Standard Brands, National Biscuit, Corn Products, Continental Baking, Cudahy and Swift. The activity was pronounced and the ticker fell several minutes behind floor transactions for a time.

Some Selling Appears

All was not bullishness, however, and selling quickly appeared in some of the so-called farm equities on the theory that the AAA invalidation might affect agricultural incomes. International Harvester declined 4, along with Case, and Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck lost around 1 each. The motors, oils, steels and some of the rails retreated.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 3,300,000 shares.

Utility shares held their earlier firmness, with gains of fractions to more than a point in such issues as North American, Consolidated Gas, Peoples Gas and American Water Works.

President Roosevelt's budget message left Wall Street feeling that the matter of budget-balancing, and its effect marketwise were still too nebulous for immediate assessment.

Financial experts found the deficit in the ordinary budget of something more than $1,000,000,000 about in line with their expectations. Postponement by the Chief Executive of estimates on relief expenditures, however, robbed the message of its effectiveness as a current market factor, most brokerage quarters agreed.

Washington advices indicating that the SEC was contemplating steps to make financing easier for established corporations received considerable attention in board rooms. New money was seen as the key to further business acceleration, especially in the heavy industries.

The weekly survey of the Magazine "Steel" showing steel output in December the best for the month since 1929 was cheering to the bull forces. It was noted particularly that railroads appeared likely to be better consumers of steel in coming months, both in the form of rails and in materials for freight cars.

At the opening of foreign exchange dealings the French franc improved .00⅜ of a cent from Saturday's close at 6.60 cents, while the pound sterling was unchanged at $4.93.

Bonds Are Spotty

The bond market was somewhat spotty in today's session.

Prior to the meeting of the Supreme Court and the delivery of the President's message, many traders and investors apparently adjourned to the side lines.

There were a number of firm issues among the corporation groups. American Writing Paper 6s spurted about 6 points following announcement of the company's plans for reorganization. The bonds backed up from their peak later under profit-taking.

Alleghany 5s were in demand for a gain of some 2 points and improvement was shown by American Telephone 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chile Copper 5s and Western Union 5s.

On the off side up to a point or more were St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Goodyear 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, N. Y. Central 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and United Drug 5s.

The U. S. Government list was fairly steady with gains of 1-32d to 6-32ds of a point predominating.

In the foreign department French 7s lost 2 points as further political unsettlement was feared at Paris.

Wheat Prices Drop Due To Court Ruling on AAA

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Wheat went lower in price today at the last after many uncertain changes following the Supreme Court action nullifying the Roosevelt farm relief process tax program.

Net losses were mainly in July and September deliveries of wheat, representing the new 1936 crop. May wheat which stands for wheat already in bins was relatively steady.

Wheat closed unsteady, at the same as Saturday's finish to 1 cent lower. May 1.02¼@½, corn unchanged to ⅜ higher, May 62@62¼, oats unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions unchanged to 22 cents decline.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; Supreme Court ruling rocks list.

Bonds: Uneven; secondary rails dip in late selling.

Curb: Mixed; early gains lost in late selling.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Lower; uncertainty over result of Court ruling.

Sugar: Weak; Supreme Court decision upsets trading.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; AAA decision unsettling.

Corn: Firm; unfavorable weather conditions.

Cattle: Slow; about steady.

Hogs: 25 lower; top $9.55.

Foreign

London: A cheerful tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange, with good continental buying of gold mining and oil shares. Local investment buying of industrials caused this group to advance, while prices in other sections remained quiet, and the closing tone was firm.

Paris: Hesitancy and irregularity prevailed on the Bourse today as traders carefully watched the international developments. Rentes advanced and industrials moved irregularly, while international issues were mostly lower. The market closed irregular.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan. 6	Last Jan. 4
116	110	7	Abraham & S pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
74¾	51	2½¶	Acme Steel	69¾	68¾	68¾	69¾
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	35	34	34½	..
24½	8	.60	Addressograph	24½	23⅜	24¼	24
20⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	20⅛	20⅜	20½	21¼
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	172⅝	172⅛	172½	172⅝
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
33¼	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr Pf (h)	32¾	31½	31½	30¾
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
14⅜	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	19	17½	18¼	17½
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	18	17½	18	16¾
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	18	16	16½	16
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	32½	30½	31	32½
27¼	12½	1	Allied Mills	26¾	24¾	25¼	26½
173	125	6	Allied Chem	161½	159	159	161¼
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7¼	6⅛	7	7⅛
37⅜	12	..	Allis Chalmers	38½	36½	37¼	38¼
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22	20¾	20¾	22
35¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72	71	72	72
2¼	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾
80	48½	2	Amerada	77¼	75	75	77½
19⅛	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	18¾	17⅛	18	18½
92¾	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	94	93	93	..
42½	21	..	Am Brake S&F	48½	47½	48	48
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	127	127	127	127
140⅜	110	4¶	Am Can	132⅞	131⅝	132	132¾
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	34¼	32⅝	33½	34⅛
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65	63¾	64	65
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	32	31	31½	31½
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	88½	88	88	..
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28¼
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	10	9¼	10	9¼
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T(h)	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1¾
9¼	2¾	..	Am European	11	10¾	11	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8¼	7½	7¾	7⅝
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	32½	30½	32½	31
38¼	12	..	Am & F Pow 6	28	27	26	27⅜
17	3⅝	..	Am & F P 3pf	14½	13⅞	13⅜	13¼
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
40	20	..	Am Hide L pf	40½	39½	39½	40⅝
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	39	37⅝	38	37⅝
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12¼	11	11¾	11⅝
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	27½	26	26¼	26¾
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	76¼	75½	75½	75¼
12⅝	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
32⅛	13½	..	Am Metal	28	27½	27½	28⅛
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29⅝	29	29	29¼
36¼	24	1½	Am News	38	38	38	38¼
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8¾
41½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	39⅝	39¾	38¼	38¾
49½	10¼	1¶	Am P&L 6% pf	47	45	45	45¼
31⅝	10½	..	Am Radiator	27	25½	26½	27
32⅜	15⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	32	30½	31⅜	31⅞
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	23½	22¾	23	23¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	31	28⅜	30	28⅝
64⅜	31⅝	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	58¾	57¼	57⅞	58
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	138½	137	138½	..
104¼	72⅛	5	Am Tobacco	97½	96⅛	97¼	..
107	74⅝	5	Am Tobacco B	101¾	98¼	100¼	98¾
25⅛	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24⅞	23¾	24	24½
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	140	140	140	..
43	33	2	Am Stores	34½	34½	34½	34¼
70½	50¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	53⅞	52¼	52¼	53
140½	126⅛	7	Am Sug Ref pf	130	129	130	..
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	160	157	158	159⅞
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7½	7½	7½	8
38½	9	1¶	Am Typ F pf (h)	32⅜	30	31	30¾
27⅞	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	25	24	24	24⅝
22¾	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	23⅝	21¼	22⅜	22½
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	94½	92¾	94½	94⅜
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10½	9½	9½	10
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	66¼	63¾	64½	64¾
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9	7⅝	7⅞	9½
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	29⅛	28⅛	28½	29⅛
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	38	38	38	38
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	17½	16¾	17	17⅛
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cou pf	105½	105	105	105
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	49⅞	48½	49⅞	48
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	107½	107	107½	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6	5¼	5¾	..
7⅞	5½	..	Armour Ill pr pf	71	67¾	68¾	67½
9⅜	4	.40	Arnold Constable	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	8	8½	8½	8¼
50¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	52	50¾	50¾	50¾
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15	14¼	14⅞	15¼
64⅞	35¾	.2b	Atchison T&SF	64⅞	62¼	62¾	63⅝
92½	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	97	95	97	94
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	32¾	30⅜	31	32
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	29⅛	28¼	28½	28⅞
48½	32⅞	2	Atlas Powder	49¼	48	49	..
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112½	112¼	112½	..
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	18¾	18¼	18¼	18⅞
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42⅞	40½	42⅞	41½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9⅜	8½	8⅞	8⅜
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	43½	43	43½	..
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4⅜	4½	4½
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	4	40½	39	39½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17¾	16¼	17	17⅝
25¼	8⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24¾	23¼	23⅝	24¾
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	43	42½	43	42
116	108¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	114	114	114	114¼
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13½	13¼	13¼	..
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	83½	83	83	..
66¾	37½	1	Bayuk Cig	68	63½	67	65⅜
14¾	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14¾
20½	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	20½	19⅜	19⅜	19¾
95	72	3¶	BeechNut Pack	89	88	88	88½
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
24⅛	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
22¾	15⅛	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅞	21¾	22¼	22⅜
57½	34	2	Best & Co	48½	48⅛	48½	48½
52	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	52½	49⅜	51¼	52⅜
121½	55¾	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	123⅛	127½	123⅛	123½
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	24¼	24	24	23½
17	9⅜	.10b	Blaw Knox	16	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	113	111¾	113	..
22⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	23¼	20½	22½	23
59⅜	39⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	54⅝	53	53½	52¾
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	94	94	94	..
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	40	39⅝	39⅝	39¾
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	27½	26¼	26¾	26½
30½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	68½	68	68	69
2¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
35⅜	24½	2¶	Briggs Mfg	52¾	52	52½	52¾
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	16½	15⅞	16	16⅜
55	23⅛	..	Brigss & Strat	48	48	48	48
42	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	42	41½	41½	..
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	41¼	40¾	41	41
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	55	53½	53½	54
63¾	51⅜	3	Brown Shoe	65½	63	65	65
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10⅜	9½	9½	9¾
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	10
17⅜	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	18¾	17⅛	18⅛	17⅜
100	62¾	1g	Bucyrus E pf	102½	102½	102½	102¼
3	⅛	..	Budd Mfg trs	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	10¼	9⅜	10	10¼
97½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	90¾	90	90	..
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12¾	12	12⅜	12⅝
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	23¾	23¼	23¼	24
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12¾
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅝	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8¼
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	26¼
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	3	3	3	3
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb	8¾	8½	8½	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	18	16½	17¼	18
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop Zinc	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	..
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1	1	1	1⅛
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	21¼	20	20½	21¼
66	32	..	Byers pf	68	68	68	69
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	37½	35½	36⅜	35¼
1½	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	¾	⅝
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Heck	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31¼	30	30¼	31⅝
17⅝	8½	..	Canada Dry	16⅛	15½	15¾	15½
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	54	54	54	..
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	12	11¼	11½	12
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	42¼	39⅝	42	40
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13½	13¼	13½	..
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	91	91	91	91
8⅛	3⅝	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8½	8	8	8½
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	96½	92½	95¼	97
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	116¾	116⅛	116⅛	..
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	59¾	56	56¾	59½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	32¼	29¼	31⅜	29
21¼	16½	..	Celotex Co n	19⅞	19¼	19¾	20
22	12½	1½	Central Aguirre	27¼	25⅜	27¼	26½
12⅜	6¼	..	Cen ury Ribbon	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	9
65⅝	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	53½	51¼	52¾	53⅞
15⅜	3⅜	..	Certain Teed	15	13⅜	14½	15
88¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	89½	88⅜	88¾	..
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	34⅛	32⅛	32½	31
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	61¼	60	60¼	61
53½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	53¼	52⅛	52½	53⅛
2⅛	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2½	2⅛	3	3⅛
2¼	⅝	t..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2⅞	2¾	2¾	1⅞
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	31	29	30	31
3	1	..	Chi M & St P (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf(h)	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Northwest (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	19⅞	19	19¼	19⅞
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	53½	53	53½	54
2⅝	¾	..	Chi RI&P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P6% (h)	4	3¾	3¾	4
4¼	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P7% (h)	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	24	23	23	23
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	30½	28⅞	29½	29
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8½	8½	8¼	8
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	89⅝	86½	87¼	89⅛
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	74¼	74	74	74
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	5	5	5	55
27⅝	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	25¾	25	25 5½	26¼
48½	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	45	44	44½	45
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	54	553	553	554
93	72½	2	Coca Cola	89¾	87⅞	87⅞	89
22½	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	20½	19½	20	19¼
107¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	104½	104½	104½	..
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	47¼	45¼	46¾	47
109	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	109⅞	109½	109⅞	109
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	8½	8¼	8½	..
5½	2½	..	Colo F & I (h)	5⅜	4¾	5	5¼
29	5	..	Colo F&I pm (h)	37¼	34	34	36
22½	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	26¾	26¾	26¾	28
21	7	..	Colo & SSo 1pf	25½	23	23	25¾
17½	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	19	19	22
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	15¼	14½	14⅞	14½
83	31	5	Columbia G pf B	81	80¾	81	..
49⅞	40	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	43½	43	43	44
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian vtc N	96½	94¾	94¾	..
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	45¼	44½	45	46½
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¾
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	59	58¾	58¾	59
105	97⅛	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	99	99½	99½	..
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	20¾
3	3⅛	..	Comwlth & So	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
71	29⅛	3	Comwith & S 6pf	71	69½	70	70¼
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	17
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9	8¾	8¾	9
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	43½	42½	42½	43⅞
45	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19½	18¾	19¼	19
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	33½	32½	32½	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
22¼	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	18¼	18	18	18⅛
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	10⅞	9¾	10½	10⅜
34⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32⅞	31⅜	32	31½
105⅛	72⅝	5	Consol Gas pf	103½	103	103½	102¾
6⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	..
12¼	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	12½	11⅞	12	12½
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	8	7½	7½	8
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1	¾	1	¾
101¼	100¾	5	Cons Oil pf n	101	101	101	..
23½	22	..	Container n	22	21½	22	21¾
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	13½	10⅜	12¼	10¾
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	3	1⅛	3	1⅛

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan. 6	Last Jan. 4
69	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	70½	67½	69	69
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	82¾	82	82	83
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	19	18	18½	19½
44⅞	38⅛	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	44	42	42	43½
23¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
35	15½	1	Cont Oil	34¾	34	34¼	34⅜
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	66¾	66	66¼	67
78⅝	60	3	Corn Products	73⅜	70	72⅝	69½
7⅝	4⅛	..	Coty	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
38⅛	35⅝	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅝	37	37⅜	37⅛
19⅜	11¾	..	Crosley Radio	18	18	18	18
48⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	45¼	44¼	44¼	45¼
2⅜	⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37¼	26	..	Crucible Steel	37¼	36	36¾	37½
105¼	47¼	1½g	Crucible Steel pf	105½	105½	105½	..
2½	1	..	Cuba Co	1⅝	1½	1½	2
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	7	6⅜	6½	7
80¾	40¾	..	Cuban Am S pf	69	67	67½	69
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	44¼	40⅞	42½	41½
23¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	22½	21½	21⅞	22
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	101½	102	101½
4⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4½	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
12¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	11½	10½	11¼	11¼
75	61	.8	Cushman 8%	64	64	64	..
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	45¾	43¼	43¼	46
			—D—				
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	55¼	52½	54	56⅞
28	9	1.40g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27	27½	27½
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Diesel K G Co	24½	23¾	24⅜	24⅜
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	39¾	37¼	38	39⅜
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	17¼	16¼	16¼	17¼
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	128¾	128¾	128¾	..
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	43	43	43	..
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Cp Seag	32½	32	32½	33½
44⅞	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	43⅜	41¾	42	43
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¼
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	56⅜	50⅝	54½	56
32	13½	1½e	Dresser A	29	29	29	..
17½	6⅝	..	Dresser B	16½	16⅛	16⅛	..
1⅜	¾	..	Duluth So Sh pf	1½	1½	1½	1¼
8¾	2	..	Dunhill Inter	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
19	13¾	1	Duplan Silk	15¼	15	15¼	..
146½	86⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	140	138	138½	140½
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	161	159	159	..
30⅝	16⅝

Business and Industry

Morgenthau Reports $400,000,000 Less Deficit Than Year Ago

Commerce and Finance

Week's Financial And Trade Factors Regarded Bullish

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Year-end statments, reports, reviews, summaries and forecasts featured the week just ended in Wall Street. With hardly an exception they were favorable. The statements of the banks, the bulky newspaper reviews, the predictions of economists and financiers, and the summary reports of the previous year in various financial fields made by brokers and bankers all lent themselves to a favorable interpretation or were themselves bullish.

As a result of heavy purchases of foreign gold and United States Government securities during 1935, the annual statements of the downtown New York banks showed striking increases both in total resources and in deposits. In some cases, as that of the Chase, deposits reached new high records. So also did reserves, as has been indicated by the weekly statements of the reporting member banks. On the other hand, commercial loans failed to show any important increase, and for the New York reporting member banks as a group "other loans" on Dec. 31 were almost exactly the same as a year previous. The expansion in assets was almost entirely in the form of additional deposits with the local Federal Reserve Bank.

Bonds Also Tend Upward

In the security markets the old year was run out with a double-barrelled rally in which both common stocks and high-grade bonds moved upward. Although the stock market continued the uptrend of the previous week, and nearly wiped out the average losses sustained between mid-November and mid-December, the high-grade bond market did even better; it went through the roof to begin the New Year at price levels above the highest figures of 1935. Semispeculative and speculative liens, including many junior rail bonds, went up as well as gilt-edged issues, and the obligations of many roads now in reorganization were among the best performers.

In the stock market, oils and rails turned in some of the best performances. The 1936 gasoline consumption is expected to make a new high record, and oil inventories are low enough so that the industry's supply, in terms of daily needs, is the lowest in a decade; a near-term advance in midcontinent crude is expected in the Street.

Rails Are Favored

Rails are still considered the best speculative bets if business continues to improve. Aviation and motor stocks held well after the previous week's rise, and a rise in steel shares apparently ignored the year-end letdown in operations.

Further evidence of the increasing self-confidence of the business community appeared in the fact that the market was strong on the day Congress convened—an unusual event. The Street was pretty far wrong on what the President would say in his so-called "message on the state of the Union," for while it rather contemptuously epected him to convert it into a stump speech, the general opinion seemed to be that he would pull his punches against the 60 per cent selfish minority who oppose his policies and make some reaffirmation of the breathing spell promise. Nevertheless Saturday's postharangue market was strong instead of frightened. Some people explained the strength by saying that the Street took cheer because the President seemed frightened. Only one thing in the message fulfilled Wall Street's expectations—that there would be no additional taxation this year. Market action is expected to be slow this morning pending receipt of the budget message and a possible Supreme Court decision on either the Agricultural Adjustment Act or the Tennessee Valley Act or both.

Public Buying on Margin

While the betting odds in the Street are two to one in favor of Roosevelt's re-election, or approximately those favoring Hoover in early 1932, one body of opinion has it that the market will rise the first half of this year on anticipation of a Republican victory.

Signs increase that the public is getting into the market. Although there is still considerable cash buying of stocks, the peak of such buying is said to have been reached last summer, and new accounts with brokerage houses are said to be preponderantly for margin trading. The monthly figures of the New York Stock Exchange on brokers' loans show an increase of $92,000,000 to $938,000,000 in December, or about 10 per cent.

During the week the banks' holdings of governments dropped $125,000,000. Since there was no corresponding weakness in the government bond market it is assumed that dealers bought a part of these bonds which the banks pushed out, and borrowed money from the banks to do so.

May Raise Margin Requirements

There is continued talk in Wall Street, parallel with discussion of raising of the reserve requirements for member banks, of a raising of margin requirements for security trading, as a means of preparing to "apply the brakes" should there be a substantial increase in margin trading during 1936. Some revision of the present margin requirements, which are laid down by the Federal Reserve under authority of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is already being discussed, as the present regulations are said to be in need of revision.

Capital flotations were again small last week, totaling only an estimated $11,000,000. A revival of activity is expected in the next few weeks, however, with some $50,000,000 of offerings expected this week, of which the largest will be the RFC's offering of $30,800,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds. Two important steel company offerings, those of Wheeling Steel and Inland Steel, are expected around mid-January and two large utility offerings, $27,000,000 of West Penn Power and $17,500,000 of New York State Electric & Gas Corporation are anticipated before the end of the month. A full revival of the capital market will be delayed for a month or two by the requirements of the Securities Act, which stipulates audited balance sheets not more than 12 months old for registration. Such statements will soon be available.

Symbolic of the 1935 recovery in Wall Street as well as in the rest of the country, a new high for the year was established on the last day of 1935 by the sale of a seat on the Stock Exchange at $145,000, contrasted with the low of $65,000 last April.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 136

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 30, 1935, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

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Insull Attempting Comeback Via Radio

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 6

JUST as he founded his now shattered utility empire on a vision that utility builders of his day rejected, Samuel Insull apparently has charted his comeback trial in radio along a path marked by failure in the past.

Insiders said 14 contracts with small radio stations were in the mails and that if signatures were obtained the proposed Insull broadcasting chain would be started within 90 days.

That Mr. Insull's friends still had faith in him despite his flight from fraud charges and the trials in which he later won freedom was indicated by their willingness to stake his new venture.

Friends said there appeared to be no difference between his original idea and the broken power magnate's new hope. It was said the chain would include stations at Joliet, Springfield and Rock Island, Ill.; Hammond, Elkhart, Terre Haute and Evansville, Ind.; La Crosse, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Poynette, Racine, Wis.

Government Ends Year With Deficit Of $3,575,357,963

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Increases in Government income and outgo for the fiscal year ended last June 30 were reported today by Secretary Morgenthau in his annual report. The year ended with a $3,575,357,963 deficit, as against $3,989,000,000 the year before.

Mr. Morgenthau reported that total receipts amounted to $3,860,500,000, a gain of $684,900,000, while expenditures, which amounted to $7,375,800,000, increased $270,800,000.

Income tax receipts, the secretary noted, were $1,099,100,000 an increase of $281,100,000. Receipts during the first half of the year were based largely on incomes reported for the calendar year 1933, while in the second half, they were based on the calendar year 1934.

"Receipts during the second half, therefore, reflected the higher levels of corporate and individual incomes during the calendar year 1934 as compared with 1933, as well as the changed provisions contained in the Revenue Act of 1934 which then became effective for the first time," Mr. Morgenthau explained.

Collections of current corporation income taxes increased $144,000,000 in 1935 over the preceding year, Secretary Morgenthau said, adding that "about 62 per cent of this increase occurred in the second half of the fiscal year.

"Approximately 79 per cent of the increase of $93,200,000 in current individual income taxes was collected during the second half of the fiscal year and reflected, in addition to the higher level of individual incomes in 1934 as compared with 1933, the net effect of changes in the rate structure and in the capital gains and losses provisions incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1934," Mr. Morgenthau noted.

Canada Makes First Cattle Shipment To U. S. Under New Pact

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Livestock trade channels between the United States and Canada were definitely opened Jan. 4, under the reciprocal trade agreement with the arrival here of the first shipment of Canadian beeves consigned under the pact.

More than 1000 head of cattle were included in the consignment of 51 carloads.

James Mitchell, pioneer rancher of Medicine Hat, Canada, leader of a group of cattlemen who brought the consignment here, said "opening of the trade channels between the United States and Canada is sure to result in a better feeling between the two countries, not only in commerce, but as the people themselves are concerned."

Comptroller Closes 14 Bank Receiverships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, just announced the completion of 14 national bank receiverships in December, making a total of 187 receiverships closed or restored to solvency since his annual report Oct. 31, 1934.

He said total disbursements, including offsets allowed to depositors and other creditors, aggregated $48,272,151 an average return of 72.94 per cent of total liabilities. Unsecured depositors received dividends averaging 60.33 per cent of their claims.

MacFadden Is Given Right To Close Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The board of governors of the New York Cotton Exchange today granted power to John H. McFadden Jr., president, to close the exchange if he deemed it necessary during the announcement of the Supreme Court's decision on the constitutionality of the federal cotton control legislation.

This discretionary power was given to the president of the exchange in person to permit prompt action in the event suspension of trading appeared to be desirable. Ordinarily a meeting of the board would be required.

Monitor Presents New Index Of Weekly Business Activity

By Ruth Dunham

Statistician, The Christian Science Monitor

With this issue, The Christian Science Monitor presents for the first time The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity. It will appear on this page every Monday. It has been constructed to give readers a timely estimate of weekly changes in the general level of American business as of Saturday.

Index numbers were developed in the study of commodity prices for the purpose of studying changes in the purchasing power of money. The problem of making an index number which would reflect the ups and downs of the purchasing power of money required careful preparation. First, the statistician had to gather the prices of all commodities entering into consumption. Each price would then be made into a percentage of the price at a certain time called the base period. This showed the changes simply.

What was required, however, was one single percentage expressive of the whole. For this purpose all the percentages would be "weighted" according to the importance of each commodity. By this averaging and weighting a single percentage would be reached, called an index number.

An Index General in Nature

Gradually index numbers were adopted to show changes in business conditions as well as prices. So popular have they become as foci of conditions that their name is now legion. Some are published by Government departments. Others are compiled by banks and financial organizations. The newspapers long ago entered the field.

Index numbers are as varied as they are numerous. They are prepared for the purpose of recording conditions in a specific industry, or a particular phase of industry. Some are designed for more general use. The type of index appropriate in each case depends upon the purpose to be served. Even an index of labor welfare is compiled, by the *Nation*.

Readers of this newspaper are probably interested mainly in an index of a general nature, one that measures, as far as anything so highly complex can be measured, changes in the level of general business activity.

Very few weekly series of business statistics, unfortunately, are available for making such an index weekly. Among available series only those have been selected which reflect general conditions in business, or at least several phases of business activity. Three such series have been chosen as the constituents of The Christian Science Monitor index of business activity: bank debits in selected centers outside New York City, electric power production, and miscellaneous freight car loadings.

There are other series which are vastly important in the industrial world and which, also, are available weekly. Examples are steel and automobile output. But we have made no *specific* provision for them. One reason is that they are actually *represented* in the series chosen. Automobile purchases, for instance, are shown in the series for bank debits. The consequent activity at the automobile factory is shown in the electric power production. Moreover, the inclusion of series for steel and automobiles individually, without including a great many other items for which figures are not generally available on a weekly basis, would have given these particular industries greater prominence than seemed desirable.

The series that we have selected have gained wide recognition as comprehensive measures of fluctuations in business activity. Bank debits represent settlement of checks by banks. Thus they reflect the dollar volume of business in practically all lines. It will be noticed that we have excluded bank debits recorded in New York City. In large measure these are speculative and other financial transactions. By excluding them our index will *emphasize* transactions in goods and services. Electric power production, the second series, embraces a wide variety of activities, including power used in production operations and power used for direct consumption.

Finally, miscellaneous car loadings largely represent manufacturing activity inasmuch as shipments tabulated as miscellaneous mainly cover materials and products of manufacture.

Combined Into Weekly Index

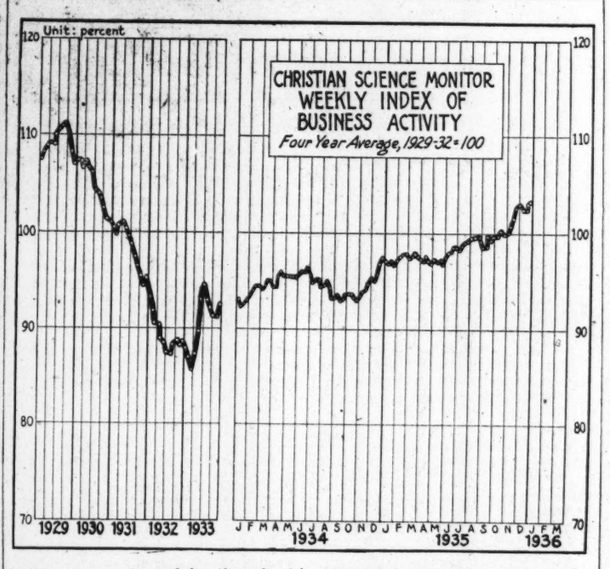
The selection of these three individual series is, as we have seen, only the beginning of index number preparation. It then remains to combine them into a single weekly index number of business.

To compound the figures in this way we have adopted much the same procedure as that used in the case of index numbers of prices. Certain adjustments had first to be undertaken. Each series has been somewhat smoothed by taking two-week moving averages. Differences among the series in the intensity of their fluctuations have been eliminated. Unlike an index number for prices, however, no specific weighting has been used, inasmuch as each of our series is of fairly equal importance.

Then, in our problem, a difficulty not encountered in the preparation of price index numbers has had to be taken into consideration. The individual series must be "corrected" for holiday and seasonal influences. For instance, it would not give a fair picture to compare a holiday week with a full working week. Nor could we be expected to gain any evidence of underlying directional changes if we did not, for example, make suitable adjustment as in the case of electric power production, for the difference in daylight between summer and winter.

The data for each of the three series have been corrected for holiday and seasonal influences by careful application of highly precise methods.

The resulting corrected figures for each week have then been expressed as percentages of the 1929-32 average as a base. The Federal Reserve Board takes the average for 1923-25 as the base for its monthly indexes of production and trade; the Bureau of Labor Statistics applies the 1926 average to its price indexes; President Roosevelt is reputed to regard 1926 as a "normal" year. We believe that, for several reasons, the base selected for the present index is satisfactory.



Now we may explain the chart and the index numbers below. Charts make even clearer the record of index numbers. They picture changes instead of leaving them in the prosaic form of figures.

The story that our chart and index numbers reveal is more or less familiar. It shows the decline in business from the peak of 1929 to the low point reached during the banking crisis of March, 1933. Subsequent expansion, reflecting a spectacular increase in manufacturing activity, was followed by a decline at the end of July, which was checked at the end of October. Recovery then got under way again and continued into the middle of 1934. In the summer and fall of that year, a number of unfavorable factors, including the severe drought in the farming regions and the unsettlement of business sentiment, acted to retard business, and the curve declined. Beginning in September, 1934, there was another rise. This improvement increased rapidly until the beginning of 1935, but was checked in the first half of the year, the index declining moderately till almost midyear. At the end of May the advance was resumed. A slowing down in the fall of last year, preparatory to the automobile show, was followed by a sharp rise in November, which trend was continued through December.

The following table gives the weekly index of business activity and its components corrected for seasonal variation:

	Dec. 28, 1935	Dec. 21, 1935	Dec. 29, 1934
Combined index	103.3*	103.1	97.4
Bk debits outside NYC	95.3*	95.1	91.5
Elec power prod	118.9*	118.4	105.8
Car loadings, misc.	95.8*	95.7	94.8

*Preliminary.

The latest index records a small gain over the preceding week, advancing to 103.3 (preliminary) for December 28 from 103.1 for December 21. All three of the constituents of the index declined less than seasonally and show increases after allowances have been made for holiday and seasonal influences.

FHLB Declares 933,082 Investors' Loans Insured

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Citing "striking progress" during 1935 "in extending the safeguards of insurance," the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said that 1099 building and loan associations with 933,082 investors have been insured through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Under the insurance plan, shareholders are insured against loss up to $5000.

NORTH AVENUE-SAVINGS BANK

1980 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST

Jan. 10

Join Our 1936

Christmas Club

Position of Steel Industry Strong Beginning of 1936

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The steel trade left 1935 behind last week in probably the most cheerful New Year's frame of mind since the end of 1928. The passing of the old year was marked in the trade by pleased summaries of the expiring year and bullish predictions for the year just beginning. As Myron Taylor, chairman of the board of United States Steel, said, "We welcome the advent of the new year after six long years which have marked the great depression."

It appears to be the general expectation that the first quarter will see an average rate of operations fully as good as that of the 1935 fourth quarter, when demand turned so surprisingly favorable. This expectation is particularly courageous, in view of the change in date of the automobile show, which throws seasonal calculations all onto a new basis. Nevertheless a quick rebound is expected from the year-end dip in operations.

Building of New Mills

Tangible evidence that steel makers' optimism is not merely for news readers' consumption appears in the announcements of new construction. American Sheet & Tinplate, United States Steel subsidiary, is rumored about to put $35,000,000 into a new mill near Pittsburgh. Jones & Laughlin's new $25,000,000 sheet and strip mill was announced recently. The Mesta Machine Company, makers of rolling mills and heavy equipment for the steel industry, after closing the busiest year in its history, reports that unfilled orders carried over into 1936 are several times larger than those carried into 1935.

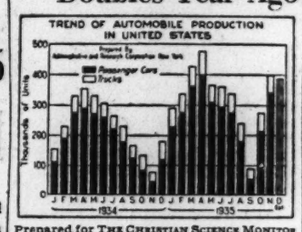
Heavy steel demand in 1936 is expected to take up a larger proportion of the business than recently. During 1935 rail takings totaled only 9½ per cent of the industry's business, requiring less steel than went into containers. Significant of the expected rail orders was the placing on the last day of 1935, of the year's largest rail order, 58,000 tons placed by the Santa Fe with three producers.

Steel Stocks Strong

The good hopes of the steel industry were also expressed in the stock market last week, steels being among the leaders of the rally, particularly United States Steel, Bethlehem, Inland, National Steel, Jones & Laughlin and Crucible.

Expectations of a price rise in finished steel, such as was expected early in December and did not materialize, still persist. A markup was predicted even for this week. More conservative expectations are for the rise, which will bring semi-finished and finished steel back into alignment, to come along about the end of January. Convictions of a rise are firmest in connection with sheets and strips, in which lines producers are in the strongest trading position. Scrap steel prices remain firm.

Automobile Output Doubles Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN in the accompanying Administrative and Research Corporation chart automobile production for December is estimated at 385,000 units.

This figure, which includes both passenger cars and trucks, compares with 398,000 during November and 183,200 in December last year.

Roper Sees Nation Moving Forward To New Sales Records

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper today saw "increasing evidence that in 1936 we shall not only consolidate the gains registered in 1935 but move forward to new sales records."

In a message prepared for delivery to the January Trade Fair of the Chicago Merchandise Mart, Secretary Roper said, "Figures of the Department of Commerce reveal that department store sales in the United States in 1934 increased 14 per cent over 1933, and for 1935 they were 5 per cent better than in the previous year.

"Distribution of all types of merchandise . . . showed marked gains for 1935 as a whole. These figures . . . give concrete evidence of the real measure of recovery achieved in the United States last year. They also afford a sound basis for greater business activity in 1936."

He said he looked to American industry and business to help solve unemployment "by intensifying efforts in the fields of research and invention.

"I firmly believe that through creative work, . . . we can create proper needs, new markets and new employment. This will lead to safer prosperity and progress."

Mr. Roper pushed a button on his desk at Washington to ring the gong which signaled formal opening of the fair.

Rise of 30 P. C. Seen In Furniture Sales

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. A. P. Haake, managing director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, predicts an increase of at least 30 per cent in furniture sales in 1936.

He also forecast "at least 5 per cent and closer to 10 per cent higher prices."

His predictions were made just before the opening today of the twenty-fourth semi-annual furniture show, which has attracted a record advance reservation of more than 8500 representatives of the nation's furniture and allied industries.

Grain Prices Rise In World Markets During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—A gradual strengthening of the world wheat markets was evident the past week. Liverpool took the lead in the way of advances, gaining sharply on Winnipeg, while Buenos Aires prices held at close to the highest points scored in that market following the raising of Argentine minimum wheat levels. Chicago wheat made good gains for the week, and maintained most of the upturn.

In foreign markets the present elimination of Argentina as a big exporter, with small current world's shipments, and the light stocks in Europe, were factors in creating a more confident feeling. This was reflected in extremely heavy buying of both Canadian and Australian wheat during the holidays.

Canadian Wheat Sales

Sales of Canadian wheat over the New Year holiday were placed at 7,000,000 bushels, while Australia sold a number of cargoes. Inasmuch as the lower grades of Canadian wheat are now the cheapest wheat in the world, a sustained demand is expected to continue through the winter and spring months.

Argentine crop conditions, according to recent estimates, have changed for the worse instead of showing any improvement, further losses being due to heavy rains at harvest and by losses from heat in southern sections. Argentine exporters at present are unable to fill the demand from neighboring countries. Plate wheat prices at present are too high for the European trade.

Winnipeg prices did not move up much, as the Grain Board is supplying plenty of wheat to exporters in order to keep the price level where buyers will continue to take the grain.

The holiday period in the United States has been one of extreme dullness in the flour trade, flour buyers appearing to wait for the decision on processing tax.

Cash Prices Firm

Cash wheat prices are holding firm relatively, No. 2 red at Chicago being 5 to 5½ cents over the May. Soft red winter wheat continues to be in good demand for mixing with other grades, and the December developments tended to increase a bullish sentiment, as it indicates extremely small supplies will be available next May.

New crop prospects are much better than the past few years at this time, the greater part of the winter wheat belt having had a much more generous supply of moisture than a year ago.

In corn there has been a stronger tone, with a slowly broadening volume of buying. Until just recently country offerings were extremely light, and the movement has been small. Wintry weather has increased farm feeding, and heavy feeding of hogs is expected, with a much larger pig population in prospect next spring. Chicago spot corn prices hardened the past week relative to the May.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$ 855,637,783.03
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		561,505,499.96
State and Municipal Securities		99,894,190.76
Other Bonds and Securities		114,122,982.89
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		638,002,316.55
Banking Houses		38,941,619.44
Other Real Estate		4,106,118.75
Mortgages		2,550,792.62
Customers' Acceptance Liability		18,674,105.81
Other Assets		17,113,782.72
		$2,350,549,192.53

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Preferred Stock	$ 50,000,000.00	
Common Stock	100,270,000.00	
Surplus	50,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	21,897,329.48	
		$ 222,167,329.48
Reserve for Contingencies		18,739,690.12
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		951,157.42
Deposits		2,075,121,090.68
Acceptances Outstanding		20,518,919.58
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		7,771,008.57
Other Liabilities		5,279,996.68
		$2,350,549,192.53

United States Government and other securities carried at $121,559,962.64 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

The SECOND NATIONAL

Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

111 FRANKLIN STREET

and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING

COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

Philadelphia Is Still Strong In Squash Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 6—Once more Philadelphia proved its supremacy in squash racquets doubles as far as the United States is concerned, when two of its teams fought out the finals of the Greenwich Country Club invitation doubles tournament over the week end, in spite of the defection of the national champions, Neil J. Sullivan and Roy S. Coffin, who were unable to play.

The winners turned up in Donald C. Strachan, national singles titleholder, and Brendan D. Walsh, both just back from their British invasion. But they had a real task on their hands to dispose of a new combination, Mifflin Large and David McMullin, the final going to five games, with the final at 15—12.

Sullivan and Coffin had been seeded first, with the runners up in the same quarter with them, while Strachan and Walsh, who were winners last year also, were at the foot of the draw. Nineteen teams were listed, and the crowd forced the distribution of the play between three courts, those at the Field Club and the estate of Percy G. Rockafeller, being also used. The leading New York teams were Junius A. Richards and D. Lee Norris, Rockaway Hunting Club; Lathrop Haskins and W. Stepely Wonham, a combination of Racquet & Tennis Club and the home club, and Frederick B. Alexander Jr. and Robert E. McCormick, University Club. Richards and Norris reached the semifinals as expected, but an unheralded pair from the Yale Club, G. H. Walker and P. W. Bunnell, scored over Haskins and Wonham in the quarterfinals Saturday night, after five hard-fought games. Walsh and Strachan were responsible for the defeat of Alexander and McCormick, also in the second round.

In the semifinals yesterday morning, Walker and Bunnell were still a strong contender, winning the first two games from Large and McMullin, and forcing double figures in the third. But the Philadelphians finally triumphed at 8-15, 8-15, 15-11, 15-7, 15-7. Walsh and Strachan had an easier task against the Rockaway pair, though the latter won the initial game, the score being 10-15, 15-4, 15-13, 15-8.

But the final battle, which was played before a gallery which jammed every nook and corner around the big court at The Country Club, was the hardest of all. Walsh and Strachan started off at top speed, and with fine combination play supplemented by the wallops of the national titleholder, won the first two games easily. But as the match proceeded the better condition of the younger pair began to tell, and with both of the defenders making many errors, the next two went to Large and McMullin. But the real battle came in the final game, with neither side conceding anything, and not until each side had led by slight margins several times, were Walsh and Strachan able to carry through to win at 15-9, 15-7, 8-15, 11-15, 15-12.

Soccer League Awards Trophy to Yale Team

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6 (AP)—The New England Intercollegiate Soccer League awarded its championship trophy to the undefeated Yale team at its annual meeting here Saturday. The Elis won seven straight league contests.

Tom Taylor of Brown was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the association. He is the only league officer. The coaches, who held their own meeting following the league's conclave, named Thomas Bent of Dartmouth as president and Tom Brock of Springfield as secretary.

A proposal was made that the league competition be held in two divisions of six teams each next year, but after considerable discussion, it was tabled. The plan, however, may be adopted in 1937.

Klein Wins and Breaks Record

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Willie Klein of Wheatley Hills, L. I., and Miami Beach, put together two par-shaking rounds yesterday to win first money in the $2500 Miami open golf tournament with a 72-hole score of 272, six strokes under the record. In the most amazing display of golf any one day ever produced over this sun-baked, wind-swept tourne, the 34-year-old Klein performed these feats: Duplicated his 1926 victory in this 13-year-old south Florida money tournament and became $500 richer. Slashed six strokes off the record 278 with which John Revolta, Milwaukee reigning P. G. A., champion, won the classic two years ago. Equaled with his morning round the 18-hole record of 64 Wild Bill Mehlhorn, Louisville, Ky., established in the 1935 tournament. Posted 16 birdies and one eagle in 72 holes of play.

Lief Ingebretson Scores

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 6 (AP)—With jumps of 103 and 107 feet, Lief Ingebretson, ace rider of the Rockford, (Ill.) Club, collected 151.10 points for Class A honors in the tenth annual Milwaukee-Oconomowoc Ski Club tournament yesterday. Ingebretson succeeds Walter Bietila, of Ishpeming, Mich., a member of the United States Olympic ski team, as champion of the class. The longest jump of the meet was by Eric Rickstad, of Ishpeming, who went 112 feet.

Hendrix Scores The First Upset In 1936 Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6 (AP)—America's tennis ace, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., conqueror of England's Fred Perry, fell before the dogged driving of youthful Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., in a grueling four-set duel in the finals of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament here yesterday. The score: 6—4, 1—6, 9—7, 6—1.

Playing at the peak of form, the 23-year-old collegian from Lakeland displayed a brilliance that broke through Allison's strategy and sent the veteran down to defeat in a startling upset.

Whereas Allison's long experience on the courts of the world could not overcome Hendrix's sharpshooting, the veterans, J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., and Hal Surface of Kansas City, made use of their experience to outplay the determined but youthful Sutter brothers, Ed and Ernie of New Orleans, and win the doubles championship, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

Allison's lay-off of three months told in his efforts in yesterday's match with an opponent who came here fresh from the Florida tournament and was on his best game.

Hendrix's hard driving kept Allison in the back court, preventing him from making effective use of the net volleys which brought to him the No. 1 ranking position in the United States. When Allison rushed the net, the youngster would pass him with stinging sideline drives. Allison's backhand was off form and Hendrix gave it no mercy.

In the doubles, the unranked Sutters, though outmaneuvered by their veteran opponents, gave a battle to defend the title they won last year and relinquished yesterday only after a dogged fight.

Weismuller's Mark Lowered by Chicago High School Youth

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—Johnny Weismuller's 14-year-old United States 75-yard backstroke swimming record was lowered yesterday by Adolph Kiefer, Chicago high school boy, in the final time trials of the Orlando Olympic stars aquatic meet.

Streaking through the distance in 43.6 seconds, Kiefer clipped three full seconds from Weismuller's mark of 46.6.

It was the third United States record of the meet to fall before the Chicago youngster's powerful strokes. In one trial Friday he set up a time of 7m. 17.5s. for the 550-yard backstroke and 7m. 17.6s. for the 500-meter backstroke. George Kojac of New York established the former marks of 7m. 22.2s. and 7m. 18.6s. in 1927.

The remainder of the field of American Olympic team prospects failed in other record assaults.

Mavis Freeman and Elsie Ferril were first and second respectively in a 50-yard freestyle race, the time being 29.2s. Both are of New York.

The Kompa sisters, Erna and Elizabeth, tried for a 200-yard backstroke mark, but failed. Elizabeth finished first in 2m. 44.2s. Misses Freeman and Ferril also finished one-two in the 100-yard freestyle competition. The time was 1m. 08.6s.

With one United States mark already to her credit in the meet, Lenore Kight Wingard of Pittsburgh failed in an attempt upon the 500-yard freestyle time, swimming the distance in 6m. 54.6s.

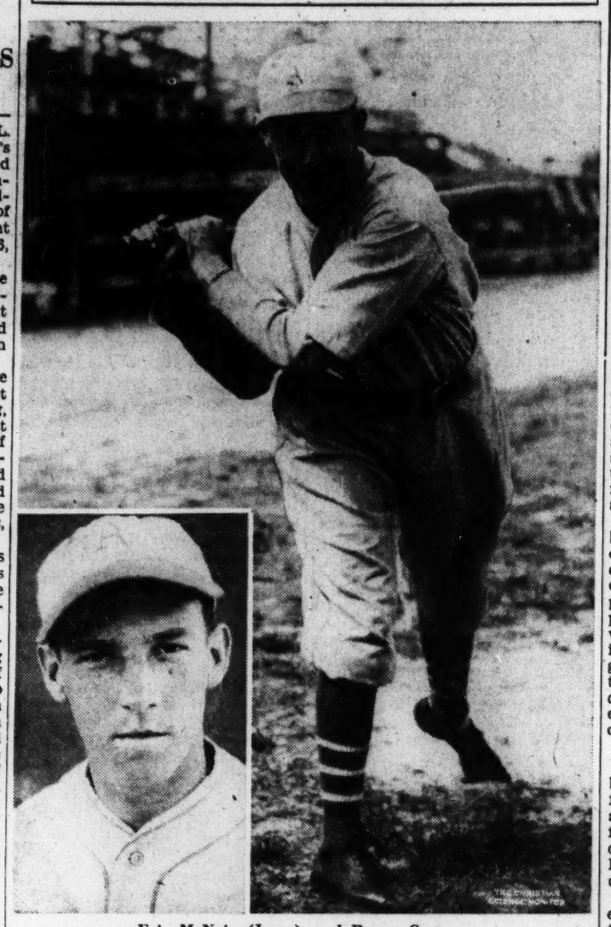
College Basketball Results

Alabama 34, Tulane 25.
Alumni 30, N. Y. Aggies 28.
Brooklyn Col. 63, Oglethorpe 30.
Colgate 48, Cornell 23
Creighton 46, Vanderbilt 30.
Detroit 36, Ohio C. 29.
East. S. T. 44, Alfred Holbrook 21.
Eau Claire 42, Winona T. 38.
Florida 36, Georgia Tech 25.
Grinnell 39, Washburn 38.
Illinois T. 27, Ashkosh T. 23.
Iowa 27, Illinois 26.
John Marshall 50, Yale 28.
Louisville 34, Centre 25.
Missouri 37, Oklahoma 34.
Navy 38, Baltimore 25.
N. D. State 29, Omaha 27.
North Carolina 45, Davidson 27.
Northwestern 37, Marquette 15.
Notre Dame 29, Minnesota 27.
N. Y. U. 52, Fordham 23.
Oberlin 43, Buffalo 28.
Ohio State 44, Wisconsin 23.
Oklahoma City 34, California 32.
Penn A. C. 43, Dickinson 24.
R. I. State 54, Boston 17.
Rutgers 34, Gettysburg 28.
So. W. Okla. T. 42, W. Texas T. 32.
Stanford 42, Nebraska 39.
Stevens 26, Cathedral Col. 22.
St. Francis 30, St. Peters 23.
St. John's 25, C. C. N. Y. 22.
St. Joseph's 32, Davis-Elkins 25.
Syracuse 55, Princeton 30.
Tennessee 31, Emory-Henry 29.
Union 47, Mississippi C. 29.
Wabash 33, Franklin 31.
Wake Forest 25, Wofford 19.
Washington State 53, Montana 14.
West, Mich. S. T. 44, Loyola 22.
West Virginia 33, Carnegie Tech 24.
Western State 44, Loyola 22.

England Defeats All Blacks

TWICKENHAM, Eng., Jan. 6 (AP)—Recording its first victory over New Zealand at Rugby, England today outplayed the famous All Blacks to win the concluding international match of the series 13 to 0. The tourists had previously defeated Scotland and Ireland but were beaten by Wales.

Move Into Fenway Park



Eric McNair (Inset) and Roger Cramer
Latest Acquisitions of the Boston Red Sox, Who Formerly Starred for Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics. McNair Is an Infielder and Cramer an Outfielder

Cramer and McNair To Boston Red Sox

By a Staff Writer

A deal between the Boston Red Sox and Philadelphia Athletics, which has been rumored in the Hot Stove League ever since Jimmy Foxx and Johnny Marcum came to the Hub some time ago, was announced late Saturday afternoon by Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston club.

In his sensational efforts to bring an American League pennant to Boston, Tom Yawkey has now turned over another sizable check to Connie Mack, this time for Roger Cramer, center fielder, and Eric McNair, infielder. Henry Johnson, veteran right-handed pitcher, and Al Niemiec, young infielder, who was with the Syracuse Internationals most of last season, go to the Athletics in the deal along with an unannounced lump of cash.

It is believed that Saturday's trade was actually completed at the time when Foxx and Marcum changed uniforms, but for some reason the announcement of the Cramer-McNair end was withheld until Saturday. Yawkey probably turned over to Connie Mack about $400,000 in cash in the transaction.

Cramer, a hard hitter and excellent fielder, was considered the best center fielder in major league baseball during the 1935 campaign. He hit .332 for Connie Mack. McNair, although not as consistent a batter, hits fairly well and is a great defensive infielder. At the moment it appears as if McNair will fight it out with Oscar Melillo for the second base post next season. Cramer has the center field position clinched even now.

Fine of United States Wins Chess Tournament

HASTINGS, Eng., Jan. 6 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York won first prize in the international chess masters tournament Saturday by drawing his game with C. H. Alexander of London in the ninth and final round. Fine came through undefeated, having won six games and drawn three, for a total score of 7½ to 1½.

Second prize was won by Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, whom Fine defeated in the first round, with a score of 6½ to 2½. Third prize went to Dr. S. Tartakower of Poland. G. Koltanowski, the Belgian champion, was fourth. The rest of the places were taken by the six British players.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	9	6	5	43	36	24
Rangers	9	5	8	42	47	23
Chicago	9	2	8	34	33	20
Boston	7	3	10	30	30	17

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	3	6	58	45	23
Montreal	9	3	8	42	41	21
Americans	8	3	9	43	45	19
Canadiens	4	5	11	32	47	13

Results Jan. 4

Boston 1, Canadiens 1, overtime.
Montreal 1, Toronto 1, overtime.

Results Jan. 5

Americans 0, Rangers 0, overtime.
Montreal 3, Chicago 2
Detroit 5, Canadiens 2.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	13	1	7	76	54	27
London	11	2	7	43	34	24
Buffalo	10	2	7	42	39	22
Rochester	2	0	16	36	64	4

Western Division

Detroit	13	2	7	72	48	28
Cleveland	11	0	8	57	56	22
Windsor	6	5	8	42	48	17
Pittsburgh	7	0	13	58	83	14

Results Jan. 4

Syracuse 2, Rochester 0.
Cleveland 4, Windsor 1.
Buffalo 2, Detroit 1.

Result Jan. 5

Syracuse 3, Detroit 2.

American Hockey Association

Result Jan. 4

Wichita 3, Tulsa 0.

Results Jan. 5

St. Louis 5, Tulsa 3.
Kansas City 3, Oklahoma City 0.

Philadelphia Defeats New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6—Philadelphia defeated New York at the Racquet Club, Saturday, in their intercity court tennis match, 4 to 2. The feature was the defeat of the United States doubles champions, Ogden Phipps and William Rand Jr. of New York, by William C. Wright and Joseph T. Thayer, 6—0, 6—2.

Quinn Announces 23 Exhibition Contests

By a Staff Writer

Twenty-three spring exhibition baseball games have been booked for the newly organized Boston National League club it was announced Saturday afternoon by Bog Quinn, president and general manager of the team. At the same time Quinn made it known that Les Mallon, veteran infielder, has been released outright to the Dallas club of the Texas League.

The Boston team, still without a nickname, opens its spring schedule on March 14, against the Yankees. Seven games will be played in all with the Yanks. The schedule closes with a three-game series against the Red Sox. The list of games follows:

March 14 and 15, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 16, Detroit at St. Petersburg; 17, Cincinnati at Tampa; 21 and 22, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 23, St. Louis Cardinels at St. Petersburg; 24, Detroit at Lakeland; 25, Cincinnati at St. Petersburg; 26, Philadelphia Nationals at St. Petersburg; 27, 28 and 30, Yankees at St. Petersburg.

April 1 and 2, Jacksonville at Jacksonville; 3 and 4, Savannah at Savannah, Ga.; 5, Macon at Macon, Ga.; 6, Augusta at Augusta, Ga.; 7, Columbia at Columbia, S. C.; 10, 11 and 12, Red Rox at Boston.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 5, Williams 2.
Harvard 6, Toronto 4.
McGill 12, Dartmouth 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

McGill Hockey Team to Play Harvard in Boston Garden

ON THE eve of another year of international intercollegiate hockey competition, it is fitting that some summary be made of past McGill University hockey teams in that field. McGill comes to Boston on Wednesday to meet Harvard's great college six. Under the coaching of Dr. Bobby Bell, McGill hockey teams have gone far in the realm of sport, and have succeeded in gaining an enviable reputation both in Canada and the United States.

In going back over the record, it is evident that McGill has had an edge on its opponents from across the line for the last three years. In that time only Yale has been able to defeat the red-shirted team, and that was last year at New Haven. The Bulldogs won the game at 2 to 1, and from all reports it was a mighty contest.

The most impressive trip the Canadian college made to the United States was in 1932, when a series of games was played with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and the United States Olympic team. Six games were played and McGill won all of them.

★ ★ ★

McGill Wins Three Titles in a Row—In Canadian intercollegiate competition, the series for several years have been between McGill and Toronto, although last year Queen's University entered the series. McGill has been successful in gaining the intercollegiate championship three years in a row, but it was not until last year that they managed to defeat Toronto on Toronto ice, the first time McGill has done this in over 20 years.

This year's team is practically intact from last season. The squad is made up for the most part of players from the junior ranks and their chief assets are speed and fight.

McGill has taken part in eight games during November and December, winning four, losing three and one a tie game. On Dec. 13 McGill defeated Yale, 10 to 0, taking great delight in giving a whitewash to the only American college outfit that gained a victory over the Montrealers in the last three years.

★ ★ ★

Bruins Have Two Important Games This Week—No less than two big hockey games are ahead of the Boston Bruins this week as the National Hockey League campaign nears the half-way mark. The Rangers will be the first of the teams to reach that point of the campaign, playing their 24th game of the season with the Bruins in New York on Sunday, but before then the Boston club has a most important game with the Chicago Blackhawks tomorrow night in the Boston Garden.

These Bruins still remain one of the mystifying teams of hockey, the evidence in that direction piling up in the last week when, after a wild scoring spree against such outstanding teams as Montreal Maroons and Detroit Red Wings, they lost to Canadiens 2 to 0 on Boston ice and tied 1 to 1 on Montreal ice. For that matter, Bruins are turning out these days to be a better road team than they are a home team, to the disappointment of their thousands of followers who have stormed the Garden in their last two home starts looking for a victory.

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Steady Practice for the Bruins—The week ahead of the Boston Bruins, aside from the Chicago game Tuesday night, is to be devoted to steady practice in an effort to perfect timing and polish up the attacking plays. The offense in Boston games has at times shown signs of reaching the heights expected of it, and with improved timing there is no reason why the Bruins in the last half of the season cannot blast their way to another American Division championship. The team potentially is stronger than the team which met Toronto in the National League title play a year ago, and lacks only scoring power to turn in a succession of victories.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—Baseball fans are sending in many suggestions for a new nickname for the Boston National League club to Bob Quinn at the Copley-Plaza Hotel . . . The National Leaguers will have new uniforms for the coming season—white in the home games and a shade of gray in games away from home . . . On the front of the shirt will be the name Boston in royal blue letters; with gold trimmings; on the back of the shirt will be the player's number in the same color; the cap will be of solid blue, with a gold letter B in front and a gold button on top; the stocking will be solid blue, and the pants white or gray . . . Infielder Leslie Mallon has been sent to Dallas, Bob Quinn announced . . . Harvard defeated Toronto in an ice hockey game at the Boston Garden Saturday night, 6 to 4, the first victory over the Canadians in five years . . . The Harvard skaters discovered that their skates, "sharpened" by a novice on a new skate sharpening machine, were practically ruined when they entered the Garden rink for a warmup . . . A frantic search was made for other skates with taxis racing to Cambridge and to the Boston Arena and back . . . Enough shoe skates were found to save the day for the Crimson.

★ ★ ★

Boston College hockey players will play the Brae Burn Country Club team in a practice game tonight provided there is ice on the outdoor rink in Newton. . . . Mosely Taylor of Boston, driving Monadnock Kennels' No. 2 team, led the field with the best elapsed time of 1h. 8m. 57s. and won the second leg of the Pine Top Poultry Farm Gold Cup and also registered first claim to the new Challenge Cup, which will go to the driver making the best elapsed time during the season, yesterday in the opening races of the New England Sled Dog Club at Tamworth, N. H. . . . Second honors went to Chinook Kennels' team No. 1, driven by Donald Shaw of Center Ossipee, which covered the 13-mile course in 1h. 12m. 8s. . . . Mrs. Moseley Taylor of Boston took third place in 1h. 15m. 38s., driving Monadnock Kennels' No. 1 team . . . The Country Club (Brookline) curlers will be represented in the Gordon Medal Bonspiel at Utica, N. Y., on Feb. 8 in the international competition between Canada and the United States . . . Late this month the Clyde Park curlers will meet the Royal Montreal Curling Club in matches in Montreal on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

★ ★ ★

Feature Events Tonight

Amateur Boxing—Intercity tournament, Boston Arena, 8 p. m.

Handball—First round singles matches at Boston Y, 8 p. m.

Billiard Exhibitions—George Spears of Chicago at Miah Murray's, Inc., 1156 Washington Street, Boston, 7 p. m.; at Kernwood Club, 27 Alpine Street, Malden, at 9:15 p. m. Spears will give one hour of free instruction to men and women and also play against a local player at each billiard hall.

Women Gymnasts In Olympics To Show as Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—As at the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1928, so at the Berlin Games this year, the woman gymnasts will be seen along with their sisters who are competing in the running, jumping, fencing and swimming events; and they will not only give displays but will also compete for Olympic medals.

However, in one way they will differ from the other Amazons, and likewise from the male competitors not only in gymnastics but in most branches of sport: They will be nameless. For there will be only a team competition for them; and in contrast to the gymnastic events for men there will be no attempt to decide the best lady gymnast either at the separate apparatuses or in the aggregate result. Victory will go only to a country—the country whose representatives have given the best and most equal performance.

Each nation will be represented by at least six and not more than eight women. They must carry out eight exercises: one compulsory and one optional exercise by each competitor on the horizontal beam, the parallel bars and the side horse without pommels. In addition there is a joint team exercise at the beginning and again at the end. Only the performances of the six best competitors is taken into account in evaluating the six apparatus exercises.

Swinging Exercise

The first team performance will be a rhythmical swinging exercise for loosening arms, trunk and leg, and will not last longer than four or five minutes. The selection and composition of the movements are left to choice, and they can be accompanied by music or song.

Portable apparatus (clubs, staves, etc) must be used in the concluding team exercise, whether each competitor holds one apparatus or there is only one held by the whole team. The same regulations apply as to the first team exercise. Three juries, each of four members of different nationalities, will evaluate the team exercise. The first jury judges the difficulty and the physical value of the movement, the second its beauty and composition, and the third the exactitude and unity of performance of the team as a whole.

On the other hand the exercises at the individual apparatuses will be evaluated by only one jury, consisting of at least four members of different nationalities. Ten points can be awarded for a perfectly executed compulsory exercise. Ten points can also be awarded for perfect execution of an optional exercise, while an additional five points can be awarded for difficulty. In contrast to the competttions for men there will be only one compulsory and one optional exercise at each apparatus. At the horizontal balancing beam and at the parallel bars the optional exercises must differ with every competitor.

Horizontal Beam

The horizontal balancing beam will be 1.20 meters high, eight centimeters wide and 5 meters long.

The parallel bars will be at different heights for the compulsory exercises. The uppey bar will be 2.30 meters and the lower bar 1.50 meters. For the optional exercises the height of the bar is left to choice.

The height of the side horse for the compulsory exercises will be 95 centimeters and the horse will be without pommels. The vault must be made in free movement without springboard. A trial vault will be permitted and will not be evaluated. The optional vault will be made with springboard, with or without support of hands, and in this case the height of the horse is left to choice.

The gymnastic competition for the women will follow those for the men. It will be decided in the Dietrich Eckart Open Air Theater on Wednesday, Aug. 12. At the 1928 Games the Dutch ladies were placed first, followed by those from Italy, Great Britain, Hungary and France. These nations will also probably compete this year, as well as Germany and—it is to be hoped—those other countries with flourishing gymnastic activities such as the United States, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the northern nations.

Cunningham Wins 800

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, world record holder at one mile, fought off a determined last-lap drive by Chuck Hornbostel, former Indiana University star, to win the 800-meter special, feature event of the tenth annual indoor track and field meet of the Columbus Council, K. of C., before a capacity crowd of 6000 at the 106th Infantry Armory Saturday night. The famous Kansan won by about a yard in the good time of 1m. 55.2s. Edward O'Sullivan, New York Curb Exchange A. A. sprinter, won the 100-meter dash of the special sprint series in 10.8s., to equal the world's indoor mark, set by Bob McAllister in 1930 and later equaled by Karl Wildermuth and Ed Siegel. Ed Siegel finished second a step ahead of Peacock in the 100 meters. Peacock finished second in the point score with a total of six points. Third place went to Siegel with nine points. Phil Cody collected 10 points to finish fourth.

Hines Wins Riverside Open

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP)—Jimmy Hines, former Long Island caddy, moved into the select money class today with the winner's purse of the annual Riverside $3000 open. As the golfing nomads looked ahead to the $5000 Los Angeles open late this week, Hines, a hefty, blond-haired pro from Garden City, pocketed $750 as his reward for a brilliant 72-hole score of 276. Hines took charge of the tournament with a sensational 66 second-round total, and breezed in over the tough Victoria Club course eight strokes in front of Harold McSpaden, an unattached pro formerly of Kansas City, Kan. McSpaden took $475, his third consecutive runner-up purse in southern California's winter parade of golf.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	13	0	5	61	26	26
Springfield	12	2	7	64	42	26
Providence	10	2	9	41	54	22
New Haven	9	2	11	55	69	20
Boston	4	2	16	39	69	10

Results Jan. 4

Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Springfield 5, New Haven 3.

Results Jan. 5

Springfield 5, Boston 2.
New Haven 6, Providence 1.

Army Gets Star Back

LEBANON, Tenn., Jan. 6 (AP)—Among the United States Military Academy's football candidates next fall will be 20-year-old Lindsey Donnell, Cumberland University back who led the nation's individual ground gainers in 1935. Young Donnell has been notified of his appointment to the academy and plans to enroll at the beginning of the next school year. The modest 170-pound halfback romped through the opposition for 1659 yards in 10 games, an average of more than 165 yards per game. His mark far surpasses the total of 1043 set by elusive "Kayo" Lam, Colorado star.

Hockey Favorites Draw Byes

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—The United States and Canada, the two favored teams, have drawn byes in the first round of the Olympic Hockey competition along with Switzerland and England the French Hockey Federation announced yesterday. The 17 competing nations were grouped in two leagues when the draw was made Saturday. The two victorious teams in the elimination rounds will enter the final round for championship.

Puccinelli Leading Batter

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Kingpin of International League batsmen in 1935 was George Puccinelli, clouting outfielder, who will get another major league trial with the Philadelphia Athletics this spring. Puccinelli, the official averages showed today, not only captured the batting championship with a .359 average, but dominated virtually all the other slugging departments.

Chicago Releases Four

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—The National League champion Cubs have released four players, Walter Goebel, Roy Decker, Ed Jabb and Bowler Lysien, to Portsmouth. Goebel, a catcher who was with Los Angeles last season, and Lysien, right-handed pitcher from Peoria, Ill., were released outright. Jabb, an outfielder, and Decker, a right-hand pitcher, also with Peoria last season, were sent out on option.

New York Wins Fourth

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—New York conquered Indianapolis, 5 to 4, Saturday night, for its fourth straight victory in defense of its United States intercity table tennis team championship at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. The defeat was the Hoosier team's first in three matches, and left New York, Chicago and St. Louis as the only undefeated entrants.

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(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2270

BEE HIVE
HESS & COMPANY
FOUNDED 1882
Newport's Modern Department Store
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers.
Tel. 4344 159 THAMES STREET

BELMONT DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1448

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
84 CLARKE STREET TEL. 3107

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

KAY'S

(FOR SHOES)
158-160 Thames Street
Newport, R. I
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 675
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E Sullivan
Arthur J. Sullivan

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

Say it with Flowers
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
22 Washington Square Tel. 913
Greenhouses, Tel. 36

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

C. P. WILLIAMS
Grocer
I also carry HEINZ, MONARCH and HATCHET BRAND Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Shop at
MILLNER'S
for Advanced Spring Styles
TELEPHONE 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have:
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
January Clearance Sale
TELEPHONE 861
916 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

AUSTIN & WHEALTON
TEXACO Station
Gas, Oil, Tires and Batteries
FUEL OIL
25th Street and Marshall Avenue
PHONE 2485

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

NORFOLK

NRA — *(Your Duds in Our Suds)*
Fairfax Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 24461
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

HUMPTY DUMPTY Shoe Shoppe
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9. Phone 4-9927)

DANIEL GREEN
WILBUR-COON for the Dainty Woman's Foot
COMFY SLIPPERS

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

THE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
GARST BROS. DAIRY, INC.
DIAL 5501

BUSH FLORA SHOE CO.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Think of that dress or suit. Have it dyed and wear it for a long time yet.
Our excellent dye work will please you. Fast colors.
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

ELK BAKERY
Best of Breads
RYE, WHITE, WHOLE WHEAT, PIES, CAKES
Phone 32-753 311 W. Washington St.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
Coiffure Reflections — *BEAUTY SHOP*
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH STREET

BLUE DEL FLOWERS
446 Tenth St. Phone 7240

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(AIR COOLED)
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.

SHOES NEWEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
HOOD & IRVINE Ltd.
332 8TH AVE. WEST *(half block east of our old location)*
HIGH CLASS SHOE REPAIRING

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1370
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST. WEST M 2279

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies
ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS
Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.
335 8th Ave. W. M 1026
Phone M9266 Res. Phone H2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
You can always get what you want in Sporting Goods for the younger members of the family at the "Bay." Phone 27141.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE EDMONTON ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO.
Limited
A Complete Printing Service
10060 104th Street, Edmonton Alberta
21563 PHONES 26480

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA
Canada's Quality Footwear FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST EDMONTON ALTA

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Head First With a
NEW BENGALINE HAT
$3.95
They're just what your mid-winter wardrobe needs — something new—something to pep you up. In a variety of smart new shades—black or brown.
Hats, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Half Dozen or Phone 87-647

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

When in Need
of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
812 BOYD BUILDING

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

A BLACK BUSINESS HANDLED WHITE
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. MAGNAMA, MANAGER PHONES: BUS. 45 400 RES. 404 150

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Compliments of the Season
HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Razors—Blades—Shaving Cream
WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYWHERE

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in 63
73 KING STREET EAST
Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS — BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. J. GAHAGAN, Mgr Tel. BAKER 2788

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
FINE SEASONABLE GIFTS
Seeing them is proof
Thank you for an early visit.
226 Dundas Street Met. 5245

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. DARMAIN LONDON

All Electrical Appliances
Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners 9.95 up
Guaranteed
Repair Parts for All Makes
WAUGH & MacKEWN
Electrical Sales and Service
368 Dundas Met. 1767

CUMMING
The Clothier
For TURNBULLS UNDERWEAR
Come, boys also, and see us
Ready and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats
248 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
8 Telephones 8 Motor Deliveries

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

THANK YOU
We Sold and Delivered
1685 CARS
New and Used in the year 1935
Proof that our prices and product must be right. Before purchasing
Kindly See Us FIRST
To Save Money
Noted for Value and Service
MIDDLESEX MOTORS Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot Street
at Queens Avenue
Met 1840

MAKE IT A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

To give your home a real freshening up with new furniture, curtains, and draperies.

Perhaps things have been rather neglected during the past year or two, and now is the time for a change.

A new rug, living room suite, or even a lounge chair will brighten things up immensely.

We invite you to visit our showroom and see our interesting new displays.

For forty years the furniture store
Telephone Met. 1173
ONTARIO FURNITURE
LIMITED
128-230 Dundas Street
LONDON, ONT.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
We wish to thank you for your support during the past year, and wish you all a very prosperous year in 1936.

QUALITY
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELLERY
Gifts for All Seasons
C. R. SUMNER & SONS
LIMITED
392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage.
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance
MARKET LANE London Met 2322

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

CARTER'S AWNINGS
Canvas Goods
96 King St. Met. 2454

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
102 DUNDAS ST. Phones Met. 653
385-7 TALBOT ST Met. 3420

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

OTTAWA

The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Western Canada

DEVLINS

The Rt. Devlin Co. Limited

FURS

Men's Apparel

Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.

Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE

GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN

Since 1870 Ottawa

Limited Q 500

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble

LIMITED

An Optical Salon

More Modern

More Efficient

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained MOhawk 1763. 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section

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EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts. Toronto

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's

Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS

RESTAURANTS

SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin

Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

14 Years' Continuous Service

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

The Event of the Season

Fairweathers

Semi-Annual SALE

Amazing Reductions on All Types of Smart, Seasonable Merchandise

88-90 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

ESPECIALLY WELL DONE

Formal attire immaculately cleaned and hand pressed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning system.

Toronto

LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Lloydbrook 2161 Limited

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY

DON S. HOOD, Representative

EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7794

25% Dividend Savings

FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS

Commercial and Society

89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART

490 BLOOR STREET W.

WINDSOR

FURS! FURS! FURS!

See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap

Budget Plan

L. P. LAZARE & CO.

Limited

14 Chatham St. E. Tel. 3-2418

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont

W. H. McCREERY

JEWELERS

OPTOMETRISTS

Diamond Orange Blossom Rings Bulova Watches, Community Plate Repair Work

218 OUELLETTE AVENUE

"POCA-BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO.

LIMITED

Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

SALON

Marguerite

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators

HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

Hayes Garage

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

1179 DRUMMOND STREET

Tel. MArquette 6926

Res. ELwood 2284

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

CHANGE OF POLICY

SALE

Our

ENTIRE STOCK

of Women's fine footwear greatly

REDUCED

•

Special Values from $1.95 *to* $7.95

•

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES

1111 St. Catherine Street West

LINENS

Liberal Discounts

will be allowed during the month of January on our regular stock of imported Handkerchiefs, Household and Decorative Linens.

JUL HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

FUR COATS

Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

MOTHER'S BREAD

Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.

Operating A. & L. Strachan Ltd.

HArbour 9191

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Simpson's

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

FOODLAND

LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Free Delivery

BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

HEYES COAL CO.

Sole Agent for NEWCASTLE COAL

Tel. 91166

SHOES

Quality Shoes at a Price

$3 to $7

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

1858 Hamilton Street, Regina

SASKATOON

COAL and WOOD

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.

Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

TUCKER & BATE

DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS

Repairing and Alterations

Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST to Lieder singers recommended by Coenraad V Bos. MAUD TAYLOR, 137 Holland Park Ave., London, W. 11. Park 9284.

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN (L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.) 83 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead, London, N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758. Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach, available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Attractive Guest House; excellent cooking and service; every comfort, constant hot water, gas fires and rings in bedrooms. 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 5665.

LONDON—Quiet, attractive and well-equipped home for guests; short or long periods; inexpensive; near Kensington Gardens. 70 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 3039.

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms with board; from 2 gns.; central and quiet. Box W-238, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NOTE in your address book: 26 Norfolk Sq., London, W. 2 Pad. 0461—Bed (spring mattress) bath and breakfast, 6/6; hot and cold all rooms; five bathrooms.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road Peckham S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S HOME

Happy, free atmosphere. Ample playing space. Day school. MARRIOTT, White Lodge, off Hall Lane, Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

BOOKS

NEW TERM—NEW BOOKS!

We have them. FLAXMAN BOOK SHOP, 326 Kings Road, S. W. 3. Flaxman 6572.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, near Piccadilly and Bond St.—Small millinery and lingerie business; established 5 years; price £250; accountant's figures. Box W.271, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. B. FESTA, 63 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1. Tel. Welbeck 6439. Agents for Kickernick Underrarments.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA" (Miss Bernard) Costumes de ville de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

THE EXCLUSIVE DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER Mrs. Pemberton 22 Crawford Street London W. 1 Welbeck 4838

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 58 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON Kensington, Holland Park District—Lower maisonette, self-contained; four good rooms, kitchenette and bathroom; with conservatory and small garden; rent £120 p. a. Box W-251, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W. C. 2.

LONDON, Pont St., Knightsbridge—Spacious sunny self-contained flats, overlooking gardens; constant hot water, central heating, passenger lift; also others in Kensington, Store, 4 William St., S. W. 1. Sloane 3810.

LONDON, 16 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington—Self-contained flats, (newly converted); passenger lift, constant hot water, overlooking gardens; 3-4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; moderate. Chancery 8219.

TOOTING COMMON, LONDON—In charming position close to Common and overlooking orchard; few minutes from Tube Station to City and West End; first floor flat in gentleman's house, containing: Large lounge, large bedroom and two other rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and separate w. c.; garden and garage if required; rent 27/6 per week inclusive. Apply: 132, Church Lane, S. W. 17, or OWNER, Clear View Hotel, Worthing, Sussex.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum, suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS AS GIFTS!

Wire, cable or phone Park 3308 and we will send flowers anywhere. PARISH, 145 Church St., London, W. 8.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected. Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

LONDON—For sale, small modern house, large garden, garage if necessary. 58 Red Post Hill, S. E. 24.

HOUSES TO LET

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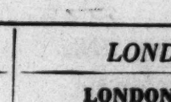

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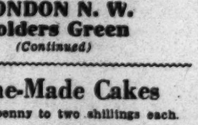

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—HENRY VAN DYKE

Daily Features

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—DR. CAIRD

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 40

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

2. The reign of David to the revolt of the 10 tribes (cont.)

b. *Solomon.* (Hebrew "Beloved of the Lord")

Israel united under Solomon (reigned 40 years over all Israel in Jerusalem), I Kings 1-11
Solomon the last born son of David and Bath-shebe, II Sam. 12: 24; I Chr. 3:5
Anointed and proclaimed king over Israel at Gihon, I Kings 1: 39; I Chr. 22:8-11; 28:5-7
David's charge to Solomon, 2:1-9; I Chr. 22:6-16; 28:8-21
Marriage to Pharaoh's daughter; his choice of wisdom, ch. 3; II Chr. 1:7-13
Officers, power and wisdom, ch. 4
Building the Temple:
League with Hiram of Tyre regarding building the Temple, ch. 5; II Chr. ch. 2
Building the Temple, ch. 6; II Chr. 3:1-2
Begins to build 480 years after the children of Israel left Egypt, 4th year of Solomon's reign (completed the 11th year), ch. 6; II Chr. ch. 3
Solomon's palace, 7: 1-12
The architect Hiram's work in the Temple and its furniture, 7:13-51; II Chr. ch. 4
Dedication of the Temple; ark brought from Zion; sacrifices and praise, ch. 8; II Chr. chs. 5-6
Jehovah's covenant with Solomon; administration; navy, ch. 9; II Chr. chs. 7-8
Visit of the Queen of Sheba; Solomon's glory, ch. 10; II Chr. 9:1-29
Sins and adversaries of Solomon; rise of his son Rehoboam; death of Solomon, ch. 11; II Chr. 9: 29-31

c. *Rehoboam* (Hebrew "emancipator")

Son of Solomon by the Ammonite princess Naamah, I Kings 14:21, 31; II Chr. 12:13
Begins to reign at 41 years, reigned 17 years in Jerusalem, 14:21
Accession and folly; disruption, divided kingdom, Israel with 10 tribes; Jeroboam proclaimed king; Judah with two tribes retains Rehoboam as king; reruled over Judah, ch. 12; II Chr. ch. 10
Apostasy under Rehoboam; invasion of Shishak, king of Egypt, 14:21-30; II Chr. 12:2-12
Death of Rehoboam, 14:31; II Chr. 12:13-16
Succeeded by his son Abijam (Abijah) over Judah, 14:31

(To Be Continued Daily)

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

WITH the names *Cliff* and *Cliffe* are the corrupt forms *Cleft*, *Cleeve*, and *Clive*. Compounds of this name are plentiful, as in *Northcliffe*, *Sutcliffe* (meaning "south-cliffe"), *Wycliff(e)* (for "white-cliff"), and *Radcliffe* ("red-cliff"). *Cunliffe* and *Topliff* are contracted forms in which the *c* of *cliff* has disappeared.

That ancient name for a field, *acre*, is responsible for many compound surnames like *Goodacre*, *Whittaker* ("wheatfield"), and *Linacre*. It should be noted that *Whittaker* is also for *Whiteacre* and *Wetacre*. Then there is *Halfacre*, a term used in Middle English for any small piece of ground.

That uncommon surname *Olland* is from an archaic word *olland*, meaning "land that has lain fallow for some time." The name *Frankland* is from Anglo-Saxon *Francland*, and was the name given by our forefathers to France, as was *Britland* to Wales. Both names find places in directories. *Markland* represented a piece of land of the annual value of one mark. From this the occupier received the surname.

Hill is a popular surname, as is also its variant *Hull*. But other names for "hill," like *Fell*, *Hough*, and *How*, also enrich the surname roll. These last three names are of Scandinavian origin. A "hilltop" was also variously known as a *Peak*, *Pike*, *Peck*, *Cope*, and *Copp*, all of which together with many compounds, were adapted to surname purposes.

Tranquillity

TRANQUILLITY is a certain equality of mind which no condition of fortune can either exalt or depress He that fears serves. The joy of a wise man stands firm without interruption; in all places, at all times and in all conditions, his thoughts are cheerful and quiet. —*Seneca.*

Candidates for the Camera Club

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., for Monitor Camera Club

MONKEY BUSINESS IN HOLLYWOOD

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Art Metal Work

A KANSAS boilermaker found himself out of employment. A book borrowed from the public library enabled him to solve his problem. It was "Art Metal Work," by Payne.

Beginning with his familiar metal, iron, he made lanterns, candlesticks, mail boxes, lamps, trays, etc. In so doing, he discovered he had a talent for creating as well as hammering. He ventured into the realm of copper and then to brass. Now he is copying Paul Revere teapots, designing pitchers and mugs of his own, and making to order door-knockers, trays, and flower pots which harmonize with furnishings in homes.

J. S. O.

In Lighter Vein

Always Found

The schoolmistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a natural history lesson.

"Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated a moment—then his face lit up.

"The elephant, teacher," he said "is such a large animal it is scarcely ever lost."—*Swift's Gold Leaflet.*

Forgotten Memories

Pat: "That was a foine sintiment Casey got off at the banquet last night."

Mike: "What was it?"

Pat: "He said that the swatest mimories in loife are the ricollitions of things forgotten!"—*Home Journal and Shoppers' Monthly.*

In the Open Spaces

"So you're the chief of police," said the stranger in a small American town. "Glad to know you. I wonder if I could also shake hands with the fire chief?"

"Sure!" cried the police chief. "Just wait while I change hats!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Profitable Present

Junior: "That harmonica you gave me was the best present I ever got!"

Uncle: "I'm glad to hear that."

Junior: "Yes, mother gives me a quarter a week not to play it."

Holding the Audience

Actor: "And the audience, my boy, were glued to their seats."

Rival: "Ah! That was a neat way of keeping them there."—*Tatler of India.*

Brevities

Boston Herald: If we were that Afghan diplomat, Mahboob Ali, we'd be mighty sure the little woman didn't call us by our first name in public. We'd sort of dislike to have her look anxiously about the room and ask: "Where's Mahboob?"

El Paso World News: Mr. Morgenthau promises a paper dollar of entirely new design. Our suggestion, that one be engraved on adhesive tape, has been ignored.

Judges: The Presidential race of 1936 will be a close one, what with the Democratic Party's ability for making enemies and the Republican Party's inability to make any friends.

Asheville Citizen: Why do Republican leaders think they must have a big man? They have often won without that kind.

Indianapolis News: "Parley to Map New Deal Future."—Headline. Don't you mean Farley?

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page

1. Did President Roosevelt do something without precedent when he delivered his annual message to the joint night session of Congress?
2. What is Mr. Roosevelt's challenge to political critics of the New Deal?
3. Does the Lindbergh family plan to return to the United States?
4. Has the British press respected Lindbergh's desire for privacy?
5. What flag incident has Englishmen by the ears now?
6. What is the attitude of former Premier Venizelos regarding King George of Greece?
7. Does the Swedish Red Cross plan to replace the equipment which was bombed by Italian airmen in Ethiopia?
8. In what islands have women just earned the right to vote and hold legislative office?
9. The Capper publications have just completed a poll to ascertain, among other things, whether Americans favor the drafting of industry and wealth, as well as men, in case of war. What was the result?
10. What was the result of the Capper poll on the subject of compulsory military training in colleges?
11. Has the federal pay roll tax of 1 per cent for a national unemployment trust fund become effective?
12. What is the latest evidence that the war risk in the Mediterranean is diminishing?
13. What is Mrs. Roosevelt's New Year's resolution?
14. Was 1935 a banner year for America's commercial aviation?
15. Which team won the Rose Bowl football game in Pasadena?
16. Which team won the Sugar Bowl game in New Orleans?
17. Did British unemployment show a rise in December?
18. What powerful support do observers see in the doctrine of "thus far, but no farther" being impressed upon Japan by China?
19. What country has just announced a downward revision of its income tax?
20. What two well-known magazines have just been merged?

(What is your score?)

You Can Lead a Horse to Water, But—

Mrs. A. J. Ellis, Los Angeles, for Monitor Camera Club

TWO BARNYARD PALS

For the Scrapbook

The Word

And so the Word had breath, and wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds
More strong than all poetic thought.
—*Tennyson.*

Reason

There are those who never reason on what they should do, but on what they have done; as if reason had her eyes behind, and could only see backward.—*Fielding.*

Depth

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—*Bacon.*

Power

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control: these three alone lend life to sovereign power.—*Tennyson.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting Procedure

Question: A bylaw reads: "No business shall be transacted at a special corporate meeting except such as is specified in the notice." At a quarterly corporate meeting a motion was adopted providing for a new method of voting. At a later special meeting called for the election of two officers, a motion was adopted to return to the former method of voting. Was such action legal, since no notice of it was given in the call for the special meeting?

Answer: It depends upon the circumstances. A motion regarding the method of taking a vote, if made while a question is pending, is an incidental motion. If a motion at a quarterly meeting is offered while an election is pending, it is an incidental motion and applies only to that election.

At the special meeting, the election constituted a different question; and the meeting could properly adopt whatever method of voting it wished relating to that election, provided it did not conflict with the bylaws. If, however, the motion at the quarterly meeting was not incidental to an election, but was adopted as a standing rule to apply to all elections, then the action at the special meeting was illegal, since notice would have to be given to comply with the bylaws.

If it is a standing rule, and the members wish to change it, notice would have to be given to do it at a special meeting. It could be done without notice at the quarterly meeting. It would hardly be necessary to hold the election again, unless the change in the method of voting actually affected the result.

Daily Anecdote

Ibsen's Way

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago a famous German manager was visiting Tolstoy. During one of their conversations he said: "I have presented a number of Ibsen's plays on the stage, but I can't say that I understand them. Do you?"

Tolstoy, after a moment's pause, smilingly replied: "Ibsen doesn't understand them himself. He just writes them and then sits down and waits. After a while his expounders and explainers come and tell him precisely what he meant."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Don't Give Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Garden City, Kan.

DURING the terrific dust storm which descended on the Middle West last March and lasted six days, a father and his little son were returning home from town. As they approached the house they were forced to abandon their car and crawl the rest of the way home.

As the days went on, they saw their crops disappear. Discouragement was lifting its voice in a very blatant manner. Finally, it came to this father that perhaps his friends and neighbors were not having as much faith and courage to withstand this storm as he had; and he decided to telephone each one and ask him to come to the schoolhouse.

He and his little son met the neighbors there and asked them to vote whether they should leave everything, or stick it out till the storm was over. Most of them insisted that there was only one thing to be done, to flee for their lives.

Then this man arose and said: "Friends, you would do just what the old gentleman with the long tail wants you to do. You have all worked hard, and you all have homes here. This is nothing but a dust storm. Are you going to let it lick you? Or are you going to lick it?"

All shouted: "We are going to lick it!"

Just at that moment, the little boy looked out the schoolhouse window and fairly screamed: "Look Dad, the sun is coming out!"

The farmers resolutely returned home and put in new crops; and each obtained a bountiful harvest.

What They Say

Exiled

"It's unbelievable that conditions should make it impossible for people as valuable as the Lindberghs to live here."—*Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago.*

Arms

"Arms have never yet saved a nation from war, nor have they given security to either strong or weak nations against attack." —*J. Ramsay MacDonald.*

In Proportion

"If a book is nine times as long as another, it should be eighty-nine times as good."—*James Hilton.*

Radio, Movies, Etc.

"There never was an age where it mattered less whether you could read or write."—*James Hilton.*

Dispositions

"Germans take life too seriously. The French too gayly."—*Emil Ludwig.*

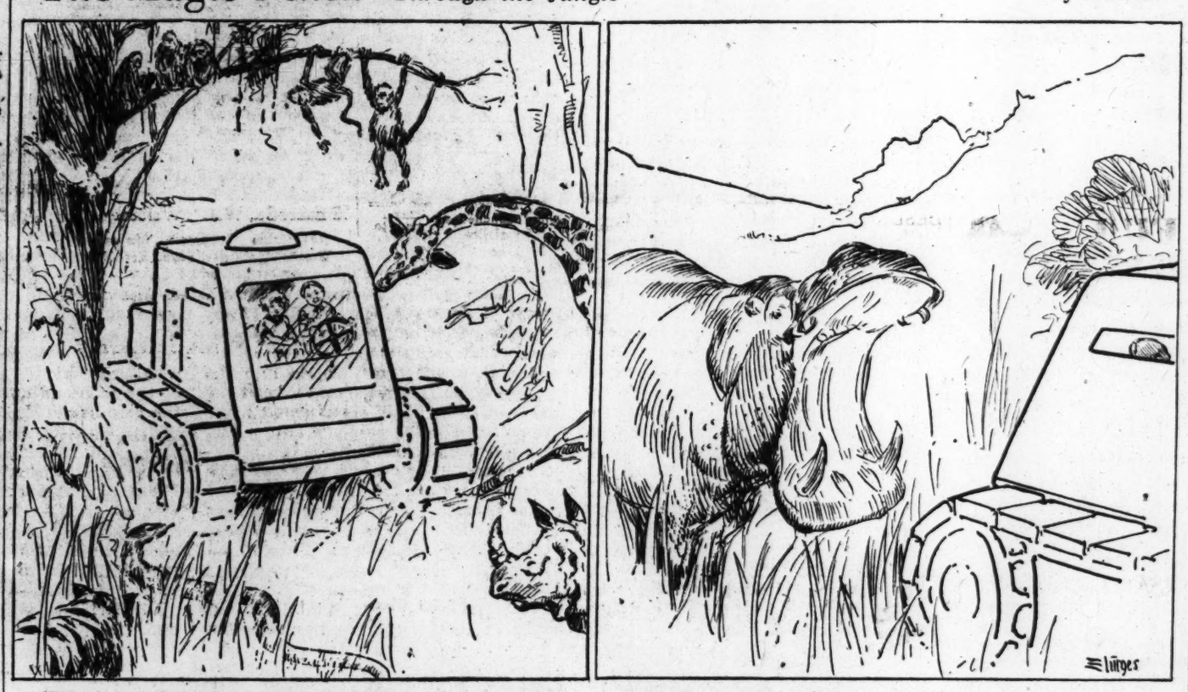
Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. No; although it was the first such occasion since Woodrow Wilson 18 years ago asked, from the same rostrum, for declaration of war against Germany.
2. Come out in the open and fight in Congress, the people's forum, for the repeal of the major administration measures.
3. It is reliably reported that they plan to return "as soon as the Hauptmann case is disposed of and the publicity dies down."
4. The family's arrival in Liverpool on Dec. 31 and subsequent departure for Wales resulted from first to last in only 4000 words distributed among major British newspapers filed in the Monitor's London Bureau.
5. Owing to a governmental order substituting other dyes for the costly cochineal, the imperial red of England's flag will become more of a rust color.
6. He urges his Liberal Republican followers to support the King.
7. Yes; as soon as it can learn the extent of the damage.
8. The Virgin Islands—as a result of a law suit.
9. 89,333 voted yes; 2444 voted no.
10. 12,077 voted yes; 78,257 voted no.
11. Yes, on Jan. 1, 1936.
12. Lloyds has reduced by one third the war risk insurance rate on cargo passing through the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
13. "To have more time to think."
14. Yes; the 860,000 passengers represented a 51 per cent increase over 1933, the best previous year; express increased 55 per cent over 1934; and air mail almost doubled.
15. Stanford beat Southern Methodist, 7 to 0.
16. Texas Christian beat Louisiana State, 3 to 2.
17. No. During December unemployment in Britain dropped another 50,000 to the lowest figure since mid-1930—1,868,500.
18. Observers have reason to believe that London has warned Tokyo to end aggressions.
19. Argentina. About 50,000 wage earners in the lower brackets will be exempt.
20. Vanity Fair and Vogue.

The Magic Pencil—Through the Jungle

By STURGES



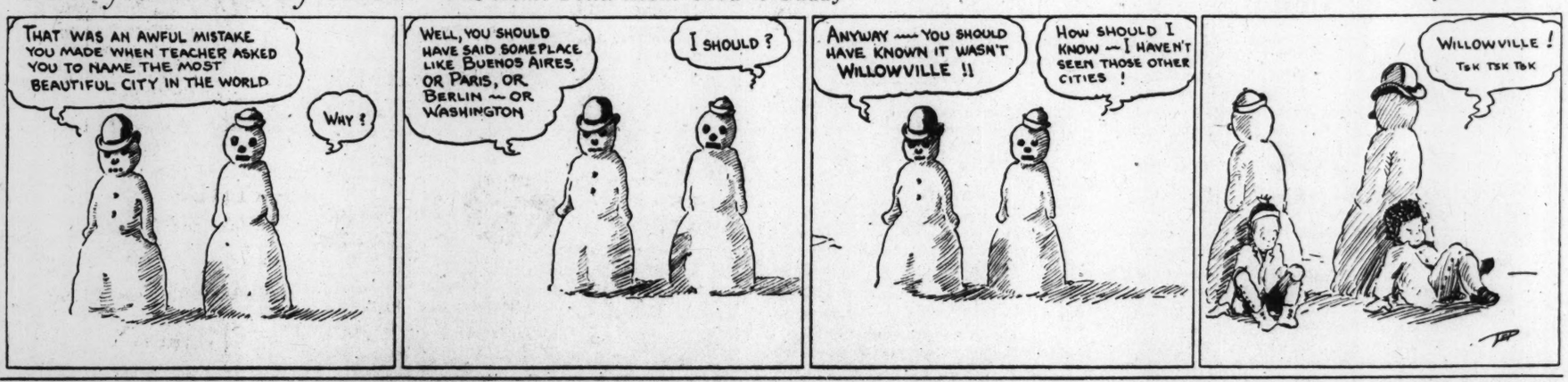
With their tank fashioned by the Magic Pencil, Robin and Midge set off through the jungle, where they are met by one distinguished welcoming committee after another.

Old Hippo was quite unimpressed. He opened his beady eyes, and then his cavernous mouth—a hearty yawn was the best greeting he could muster up for the occasion.

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The Home Town Looks Good to Buddy

By LE PELLEY


THAT WAS AN AWFUL MISTAKE YOU MADE WHEN TEACHER ASKED YOU TO NAME THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN THE WORLD
WHY ?
WELL, YOU SHOULD HAVE SAID SOMEPLACE LIKE BUENOS AIRES, OR PARIS, OR BERLIN — OR WASHINGTON
I SHOULD ?
ANYWAY — YOU SHOULD HAVE KNOWN IT WASN'T WILLOWVILLE !!
HOW SHOULD I KNOW — I HAVEN'T SEEN THOSE OTHER CITIES !
WILLOWVILLE !
TSK TSK TSK

The Adventures of Waddles—A Letter From Penguin Pete

By THE HAGERS

A LETTER FROM THE WEDDELL SEA! THE POSTDUCK HANDED IT TO ME.
"IT'S FROM PETE PENGUIN; AND HE WRITES HE'D LIKE TO SEE ME, AND INVITES
ME SOUTH TO SPEND THE SUMMER THERE UPON THE ICE-FLOES. I DECLARE!"
HE WRITES, "IT'S WINTER NOW, YOU KNOW." IT'S SUMMER THERE. I SAID, "I'LL GO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Budget on One Leg

NATIONAL budgets are at best only a guess as to the future position of the exchequer. In most countries the uncertainty is due to inability to forecast accurately how much revenue will flow into the Treasury. Outgo is more susceptible of estimation because the budget maker retains control over it. In the United States, however, both the outgo and income may change complexion entirely between the day they are estimated and the day the results are totaled. Not only may income be above or below the budget, but outgo may be altered by action of Congress. In the United States the Executive does not control the purse strings of the nation.

In the message presented to Congress today, the President leaves the budget for the fiscal year July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, still further in the air by refusing to fill in one of the major estimates on the expenditure side. This is for relief. It was this item for which the commentators had been most eagerly waiting. Would the President content himself with the unexpended balances and wind up relief requests on the assumption that the country had returned to normal? If not, how much would he ask for? There is no enlightenment. From the Executive standpoint, therefore, the budget message is like "Hamlet" without the Prince. It adds to that other gap which Congress will shortly tear in the budget in the shape of a bonus appropriation. The difference, however, is significant. If Congress wants the bonus, the President is expected to insist that new taxes shall be imposed to pay it, whereas any new relief appropriation will come out of new borrowing, and thus add to the public debt.

The fiscal information that has been vouchsafed shows that on the outgo side the President has not been altogether inattentive to his critics. He has revised some of the budget terminology! Thus, while the items for public works, CCC, and agricultural benefit payments remain, the designation of those expenditures as "emergency" has been abandoned. From now on they become "regular" expenses. This reveals so much attentiveness to such critics of these "emergency" outlays as Lewis W. Douglas as to amount to defiance. Mr. Douglas and other budget critics demanded that the activities, not the verbal classification, should be wound up. Allowing for these activities, the cost of federal government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, is estimated at $6,752,606,370—not counting, of course, a pending item for relief.

We shall have something to say about the AAA later. With the theory of retaining both public works and the CCC in the regular activities of the Federal Government, we are heartily in sympathy. The CCC, as even the critics of the Administration admit, has done a fine piece of work. It has a place in American society so long as the economic system of the country is unable to find jobs for its youth. Public works should be on an even more permanent footing. It may not be advisable in a year in which recovery will probably percolate into the construction industries to undertake government construction on any large scale. But the item should be retained. What is urgently required in times of prosperity is a working organization that can be ready with projects to fill the breach as soon as recession overcomes the durable goods industries.

As to income, Mr. Roosevelt estimates that gross receipts will rise to $5,564,217,650 as compared with $4,410,793,946 for the current period. This represents a rise of 25 per cent. We do not think that the President is too hopeful. Last September he said that the income for the current year would show an 18 per cent increase by mid-1936. The calendar year—that is, the first half of the fiscal year—ended with receipts up only 5 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of a year before. In December, however, income tax payments were 30 per cent higher than they were in December, 1934. Now we are in a period when the rates will be collected on higher 1935 incomes. By midyear the Treasury will most probably see flow into its coffers the increase of 18 per cent. And, if the recovery at all lives up to the year-end reviews, the 25 per cent increase in revenues by 1937 should not be at all difficult to attain. It was said in our financial columns a short time ago that:

> At 1929 rates of business activity and flow of money—a rate which can be quite safely reached with the present bank reserves—the present income tax schedules might well produce revenues nearer $4 000 000,000 to $5,000,000,000 than the $2,400,000,000 in 1929 or the $1,400,000,000 estimated for the current year.

The remark shows how much elasticity of yield there is in the present tax structure.

The President Looks Abroad

IT IS easy for a democratic people to agree with that section of the President's annual message to Congress in which Mr. Roosevelt charged autocracy with much responsibility for unhappy international conditions. Perhaps it is too easy.

At any rate, it is not of much use merely to agree. There is no doubt that the ambition of dictatorships is a dangerous element in world affairs. But there is some doubt whether it is appropriate for one nation to hold up the faults of any of its neighbors for world inspection.

It cannot be said that President Roosevelt's remarks on foreign affairs explain very consistently the United States' attitude toward European neighbors. Mr. Roosevelt's view is that many nations in Europe wish only for peace, but that others are thinking of national expansion. These others he can see "jeopardizing world peace." If the right and wrong of the European confusion is as clear as this, something more than aloofness is required of a nation whose leader assumes the role of international critic.

For in denouncing the villains in the international drama, Mr. Roosevelt spoke pretty nearly the popular mind. It seems clear to Americans now, as in President Wilson's time, that autocratic ambition is grooming "the four horses" for an iron-shod ride over Europe. It is becoming clear to some Americans that co-operation for world peace is a moral requirement as well as a practical means of keeping out of war. But American policies are not yet shaped to conform to these facts.

Comment abroad indicates no very deep satisfaction with President Roosevelt's general proposal that "through example and all legitimate encouragement and assistance" the United States should persuade other nations to return to the ways of peace. As one French paper puts it:

> We are quite in agreement with him that 90 per cent of mankind wants peace. But if that 90 per cent keep their hands in their pockets and do not help each other, then the 10 per cent, which believe in the Bismarckian ideal of expansion, will soon devour those who do not want war. It takes only ten wolves to devour ninety sheep.

It is possible to see in this remark the rather special outlook which France's needs and fears produce in French comment generally. And among dictatorships, where Mr. Roosevelt expected his observations to be unpopular, there has been an obvious tendency to regard the President's criticism as meant for the other fellow. Russia, for instance, thinks it was directed entirely to Germany. Japan and Italy. Probably each of the other three countries makes a similarly convenient omission. So a review of foreign comment shows that the chief effect of President Roosevelt's remarks must come from American response to them, and from the decisions of Americans to assume or to reject responsibility for preserving world peace.

Mauna Loa Surrenders

IT'S an ill wind that doesn't stir up some good use for aerial bombs. Anxious watchers in Hawaii have witnessed a thrilling spectacle—an attack upon an active volcano by military planes and bombs, a decisive conquest over one of the most relentless forces of nature. For the first time in history men have proved their ability to defy the destructive fury of volcanic rampage; to say to the seething swath of flowing lava: "Thus far, and no farther."

For many days, dwellers in that glamorous Pacific isle had gazed upon the steaming summit and writhing slopes of unruly Mauna Loa with mingled feelings of fear and awe. Hilo's municipal water supply was endangered.

To Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, government volcanologist, goes much credit for conceiving and directing the aerial bombardment carried out in co-operation with army authorities. Air pilots dropped great bombs upon fiery streams of lava bubbling at a temperature of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit, and other planes circled over the smoking caldron, attacking the crater with terrific charges. Dr. Jaggar's confident summing up: "The experiment could not have been more successful; the results were exactly as anticipated," indicates that humanity has means at hand which may stem many future eruptions. Fractious Mauna Loa is a smoldering captive today, a towering monument to the resourcefulness of men.

Cutting Off the Gas

EFFORTS of sober-thinking citizens in the United States to check the growing number of automobile accidents involving drunken drivers have in the past tended mainly in two directions. Law officials have tried to instill in drivers the fear of heavy penalties for the offense, and certain publications have attempted to fill them with the fear of inevitable and maiming accidents. Both of these measures apply after the driver is at the wheel and going places.

From Denver, however, comes the news that the Fargo Oil Company is trying to stop the drunken driver, while he is at the wheel to be sure, but before he gets anywhere. The company has forbidden its employees in its seventeen filling stations to sell gasoline to drunken drivers, upon pain of immediate dismissal.

This sounds like practical thinking in regard to an appalling situation. It will be objected that the decision of the oil company does not reach that dangerous menace—the driver under the influence of drink but not technically drunk. But, nonetheless, it is a step in the right direction, and when a business concern is willing to forgo private gain for the good of the community, it is time for commendatory note-taking.

Family of the '90's

Book News of the Day

THERE used to be an impression that authors, musicians, painters and actors were queer folk who, despite the pleasure they gave and had, did not carry quite enough ballast. The Farjeon family, described by Eleanor Farjeon in PORTRAIT OF A FAMILY (New York: Stokes. $3), may have looked that way to an ultraconservative observer.

Eleanor Farjeon was one of five children born to Benjamin Farjeon, the writer, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Joseph Jefferson. The four children who survived infancy were Harry, Nellie (Eleanor), Joe and Bertie. Of them the author says, "I see us, as a group, affectionate, 'original,' oversensitive, crude and unformed, rather bashful socially, but not blasé." They wore their hearts on their sleeves, laughed and wept together, were more clever than most children in their play, and lived, at least throughout their childhood, in a world of "let's pretend." The author has intuitively reproduced the sentimental nineties.

* * *

The father and mother acquiesced in this make-believe existence, even encouraged it. Ben Farjeon was a self-educated man, born in the Whitechapel region of London to a strictly orthodox Jewish family. At thirteen he was a printer's boy, at sixteen he was looking for gold in Australia. Most of the gold he found came by way of his printing and his writing. He had become a leading newspaper man in New Zealand when a kindly letter from Dickens about Farjeon's work sent him by the first boat to London. There he wrote prolifically for a friendly public, but, his daughter says, always just missed financial success.

Farjeon first met American Margaret Jefferson in London—though he had become acquainted with her father in New Zealand—and she was one of his devoted readers. Margaret was beautiful and gifted, with the Jefferson genius for impersonation, but too delicate a constitution for the stage. The mercurial, high-strung writer and the daughter of generations of play-acting Jeffersons made a home that was never dull to their children. Formal education was not the chief end, though a Miss Milton and a Miss Newman did their best as governesses. Reading for fun, music, dancing, writing and stor elling, the theater and the opera were as much parts of their education as pothooks and sums could possibly be. At ten Nellie had a poem printed on one of those pink satin programs that Augustin Daly used to make for the delight of his audiences. The Farjeon parents believed in the value of self-expression and the young Farjeons enjoyed Progressive Education years before it was ever written with capital letters.

* * *

Though they were always writing and reading, the background of their life was largely theatrical. The Farjeons knew intimately men and women who have become a part of the great tradition of the stage. Nellie began going to the theater when she was four. Sir Henry Irving habitually gave them a box for his Morning Performances, Ada Rehan received them in her dressing room. Veteran theatergoers will enjoy seeing the pages of the book star-strewn with such names; but Harry-Nellie-Joe-and-Bertie, their parents and their Jefferson relatives play the speaking parts. The others make an attractive chorus.

Hank and Min

From an Etching by Martin Lewis, Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

HE WAS just a one-cow man, I guess. But we didn't know that until later. Outwardly he wasn't much to look at, having rather the appearance of being dropped in a heap. His face was long and thin and blurred with lines that wavered into an expression of perpetual gravity. He was called Hank and if he ever had any other name, which I doubt, it was forgotten. At any rate he was called Hank, in Hilltop, or else just, Mr. Wheatheral's man.

Mr. Wheatheral was rich, richer than a king, we imagined, and what we of the soil called a gentleman farmer, and then winked at each other when we said it. Jokes are scarce enough in the country and we made the most of this one. Of course Mr. Wheatheral didn't live on his place. He only used it on week ends, but we would see him then as he rode about the countryside on the only saddle horse in the community.

I suppose it was the wealth that Hank represented, by proxy, that kept him from being accepted and invited to corn huskings and apple-butter boilings and the numerous social activities of our life. We saw him at market and at the post office and we spoke and exchanged confidences about crops and stock, but that shadowy wealth that he was a part of, built an unseen barrier between us.

Why, Mr. Wheatheral paid all outdoors for his stock. Hank, himself, told us what Mr. Wheatheral had paid for a new heifer. Hank seemed very proud of the new one. He named her Min. We didn't hold much with fancy stock, ourselves, but Hank waxed real enthusiastic about this heifer. They were going to start a real herd with Min, he said, one of the finest in the country.

We saw this wonder cow as we went past the Wheatheral place, from time to time. They had pastured her by herself in one of the smaller north fields. It was separated from my place by a neck of woods that reached to the road at one end and at the other melted into the mountain. Hank met me on the road one day and spoke again about her. I never remembered seeing so much enthusiasm over a cow before. Now a dog is a different matter. But you can't very well take a cow for a walk.

I was greasing my spring wagon when I saw Mr. Wheatheral come down the road.

"I'm sorry to trouble you," he said, "but Hank thought you might be willing to help us. Min has broken through the north pasture and got into the woods and we've been hunting all morning but so far we haven't been able to locate her. He's up there now and he said you knew the land so well you might have some idea where she would head."

As we went up into the woods I could see that Mr. Wheatheral was quite agitated. I told him it was natural for a cow to take cover at a time like this.

"We had fixed a special bed for her in the barn," he said.

I said that I knew how he felt as Hank had told me how valuable she was.

Hank greeted us with a grunt as we joined him. Every few minutes, as we spread out through the woods, he would stop and call: "Hi, Min. Hi bossie, bossie, bo. Hi, Min." And strangely enough it didn't seem funny to me

It was some hours later when I found her. She was under an aspen tree in a little grassy clearing, and beside her on wobbly legs stood a little wet calf, staring into a big world with wide innocent eyes. I called the others. Hank went forward. "Hi, Min," he said. "Hi, bossie." She watched him with fidgety eyes. He picked up the new calf in his arms. "I'll just carry it home," he said. "You might take Min down to your place. I'll be over for her in a little." We weren't far from my farm, and with the help of Mr. Wheatheral, we managed to coax Min along.

Mr. Wheatheral talked freely and I found to my surprise that rich men are scarcely different from we commoner folk. He'd torn his clothes, but he seemed more concerned about the time I had lost from my own work. We tied Min in the shed and began to talk as we waited for Hank.

"Nice farm you have here," he said.

"Not too bad," I admitted

Just then Hank came into the shed. We hadn't noticed, but the shower which had threatened all day, had begun to fall gently. Hank carried an old green cotton umbrella under his arm. "The calf is all right," he remarked, "but I got to get Min home and bedded down." He put a halter around her neck and led her out of the shed and down the road. Outside the gate he stopped and raised the umbrella. We held our breath. He held it over his head and began walking down the road, Min following docilely.

Mr. Wheatheral looked at me and grunted. "I thought for a minute there," he said, "Hank was going to hold that umbrella over Min." We both laughed. I walked with him to the gate, pulling some of my best rhubarb on the way. "It makes the best pie in the county," I told him.

J. R.

The Press Examines the Message

Following are excerpts by the Associated Press of newspaper editorial comment on President Roosevelt's message to Congress

Boston Post

The one criticism that might be advanced, even by those who thoroughly believe in him and his policies, is his insistence that the critics of the New Deal are confined to a small group of selfish capitalists and industrialists, trustees of large financial interests and exploiters of the people.

Newark Evening News

Mr. Roosevelt's speech forecasts a bitter and dirty Presidential campaign. By his own example and by his own vindictiveness he has stirred disunion at a time when we need unity. A speech that calls so many bitter names, that indulges in so much ill-timed invective, is not worthy of a President who would unite his people.

Kansas City Star

Only in the barest sense was the speech a report on the state of the Union. It was rather a report on the state of the Executive mind, on the feelings of the Administration toward those who have not been able to fall in with its policies.

Portland, Ore., Oregonian

He seemed to be speaking a piece, and his attitude of mind was evidently rancorous.

New York Herald Tribune

Like the stump speech that it was, the President's message was more effective heard than read. Read the day after, its weaknesses are many and glaring. Nothing, perhaps, was as unconscicusly revelatory of the New Deal, its scope and aims, as this paragraph concerning the President's arch enemy "the economic autocrats."

"They realize that in 34 months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of a people's government this power is wholesome and proper. But in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people."

Without apparently realizing it, Mr. Roosevelt here pleaded guilty to the greatest indictment that has been brought against his rule.

New York Times

With the air of a man stung by mounting criticism, he chose to fight his old battles over again. Most of them he has won, and it would have been easy for him to act the part of a magnanimous victor. He might have sought to heal wounds, instead of tearing them open. But seemingly he could not resist the temptation to return to a needless attack. It was of a kind to make the judicious grieve and to disappoint the best friends of the administration.

San Francisco Chronicle

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking openly as a candidate and not as President, defies his political opponents to move in a Congress which his party controls 2 to 1 for the outright repeal of all his beneficent measures, offering nothing in return. He grossly distorts every proposal of even the most reactionary of his opponents, and pictures them as those who would starve as well as enslave the people.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

When the President of the United States, clothed in all the authority of that great office, appears before a joint session of Congress in order to denounce those who have the temerity to disagree with his views and object to his policies, and to do this in language which indicates that he regards such opposition as something in the nature of treason, freedom of opinion and of its expression is gravely imperiled.

Dallas News

On the neutrality program, the address resolved itself into a clear-cut enunciation of principle that must force attention abroad and command respect. From this phase the President had no difficulty in turning to a hustings speech out of character with the dignity of its setting. On foreign policy, the speech—it was not a message—might have been Wilsonian in conception, Jackson or Van Buren might have, Wilson could not have, and Grover Cleveland would not have made the rest of the speech.

Philadelphia Inquirer

It was Candidate Roosevelt rather than President Roosevelt who delivered his pseudo "message" to Congress Friday night. Just what does Mr. Roosevelt mean by the statement that "We have returned the control of the Federal Government to the city of Washington"? The national capital under Mr. Roosevelt has become the home of the most extensive and expensive bureaucracy the country has ever incurred.

Denver Post

President Roosevelt gave the most spectacular demonstration of superb showmanship ever seen in the National Capital. But, so far as information for the American public and recommendations to Congress are concerned, it was almost as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Baltimore Sun

Of the spirited candor with which the President denounced autocracy's threat to peace, we think the American people will be proud and grateful, and will hope that it may give moral strength and steadiness to those in other lands who face the dangers of war. Of the President's challenge to his foes at home, there must certainly be differences of opinion as to his logic, but very few as to his dashing generalship.

Atlanta Constitution

The President's message to Congress on the state of the Union is a frank, bold and statesmanlike document, hewing straight to the line in its discussion not only of American problems and conditions but of the troubles with which the world is beset.

Moscow Izvestia

The message bears witness to the volcanic nature of the present period. The speech significantly pays greater attention to foreign affairs than any Presidential announcement since the World War.

The President's reference to autocracy and aggression was reminiscent of the tone and manner of Woodrow Wilson. It is easy to guess the President refers to Japan, Italy and Germany.

Paris Quotidien

We are quite in agreement with him that 90 per cent of mankind wants peace. But if that 90 per cent keep their hands in their pockets and do not help each other, then the 10 per cent, which believes in the Bismarckian ideal of expansion, will soon devour those who do not want war. It takes only 10 wolves to devour 90 sheep.

Buenos Aires La Prensa

Roosevelt abolished the Platt Amendment and restored the independence of the Philippines. No one now speaks as formerly of the danger of United States' intervention in Central America. The present Government of the United States is really respecting the right of all countries to work out their own destinies. Therefore, Roosevelt's reference to the American republics is not merely a gesture of courtesy but the expression of sincere friendship and good will toward all countries of our continent.

The Wide Horizon

Washington Goes Round and—

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

HERE is the history-making timetable of the last week end in Washington. It gives an idea of how fast, and how stirringly, events are moving:

Friday:

11 a. m. Administration makes known its sensational new neutrality policy, discarding the major tradition of American foreign policy—freedom of the seas.

12 a. m.—Congress convenes in pre-electoral and post-Supreme Court session.

5 p. m.—Reporters obtain copies of President's startling message to the Congress.

9 p. m.—President delivers his message in person, by his manner indicating that he means a major gesture in foreign and domestic policy.

Saturday:

All day: Reactions, counter-attacks, pour in on the President's message, demanding careful coverage of Congress, White House, cable dispatches. Reactions and analyses also emerge copiously on neutrality program.

3 p. m.—Advance copies of President's budget message and budget figures are available.

4-6:15 p. m. Reporters sit around President's desk, hearing him interpret, explain, defend budget; they cross-question him severely on many difficult points.

Sunday:

Reporters struggle with material they have obtained.

Monday:

Nye-Clark neutrality bill, tightening several places in administration bill, introduced.

12 noon: President's budget message read to Congress

12 noon: Supreme Court sits as if about to deliver crucial verdicts on New Deal legislation.

Reactions, interpretations, explanations . . . in order for many days.

* * *

Such an overwhelming succession of events is even more portentous than anything we have seen these turbulent three years. Out of the mass emerges:

1. A new policy toward other nations based legalistically upon isolation, with substantial nonintercourse with belligerent nations.

2. Yet the executive attitude, as shown in the foreign affairs section of the President's message, pledges sympathy for the "democratic" nations of the world in their resistance against the "autocratic" aggressors. The speech may therefore be regarded as one of the most unneutral statements on foreign policy ever made by an American President.

3. The budget is still very far from balanced: revenues for 1937 are estimated at the second highest level in American history; yet the possible deficit is almost as high as this year, say $3,000,000,000. The President himself outlines a deficit of $1,098,000,000, with all expenditures for relief still to come, and the bonus probably to be added, making at least another $1,000,000,000.

4. The presidential attitude, as shown in the domestic affairs portion of his message, is a flaming challenge to political opponents, a defiance against repeal of the New Deal's essential reforms, a drawing of class and even sectional lines more strongly than ever.

* * *

On top of all this, you have the Supreme Court, and just around the corner, Congress and the bonus. Pretty good start, even for an election year.

Countless conclusions can be drawn. In foreign affairs, it seems as if President Roosevelt were striving mightily to please two big factions: the status quo powers, led by Great Britain, and the determined American voters. To co-operate with the status quo powers, he delivers his message with all its eloquent periods against autocratic aggressors. To meet the evident and vocal demand of the American people, he introduces a neutrality bill which in form and intent withdraws the United States still farther from the turmoil abroad. This contradiction is understood by those who have always claimed President Roosevelt's foreign policy to be mainly compounded of (1) ideology learned at the feet of President Wilson, between 1914 and 1920, and (2) an astute ear to the ground at home.

In the field of domestic affairs, figuring, probably, that no amount of economy would win those conservative groups which are clamoring for economy, the President plumps boldly into the spending pool again.

What will come of it all?

It was a lovely moonlight night when the President went before Congress, and a friend of mine walked up the hill to the Capitol. On the way he passed the tawdry shops and hamburger joints on Pennsylvania Avenue, and he heard two poorly dressed men talking. One said:

"Gonna hear the President on the radio?"

Reply: "You bet!"

"Whaddya think of the Republicans tryin' to shut him off th' air?" (That's how Henry Fletcher's protest is interpreted in the streets.)

"That's jest their game. They're tryin' to keep guys like me and you from hearin' him. They know he's our friend."

Soon after the speech I telephoned a friend who is not in the poorly dressed bracket. I said: "What did you think of the President's speech?"

He replied: "I haven't time to waste on that fellow."

A confrontation of class and class is evident. It challenges the democracy of thoughtful Americans.